THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVII. NUMBER 49.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1880.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains a very interesting Resolution on the administration report of the Customs Department during 1879-80. This Resolution gives a vivid picture of the prosperity of Bengal. It says:

A remarkable increase is seen in the imports of piece-goods of all kinds. Grey goods advanced from 524,144,589 to 609,064,757 yards; white from 114,097,264 to 136,772,309 yards; and coloured from 79,042,150 to 100,046,421 yards. Grey goods thus increased by 85 millions of yards, white by nearly 11 millions and coloured by 21 millions. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree with the Board and the Collector that the expansion of the piece-goods trade during the year is to be explained entirely by the present prosperous condition of the people of these provinces, combined with the recent development of railway and other facilities of communication. While the remission of duty under the notification of March 1879 has greatly stimulated the manufacture of certain classes of goods in England for the Indian market it does not appear that the increased importation of the past year was in excess of the demand. The fact that there was an actual reduction in the despatches from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces (owing to the preference given by dealers in Northern India to the Bombay market, from which Port goods could be placed cheaper in the North-Western Provinces than from Bengal) further shows that the imports of the year were mainly intended to meet the demand of Bengal alone.

It should be borne in mind that the mass of the people of Bengal are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the great improvement which has taken place in their condition shews whether the existing land laws at all retard that improvement. If that is not the case, is it necessary to revolutionize the land laws as proposed by the Commission?

IN THE same Resolution the Lieutenant-Governor thus protests against the [illegible]tion of the cotton duties:

The Collector's remarks on the manner in which the notification above alluded to has affected the Imperial revenue, the importer, the consumer, and the local trade in cotton goods are, the Lieutenant-Governor understands, fully borne out by the facts. The Government has lost in Bengal 13½ lakhs of rupees revenue during the year, and will lose more in future years, as the trade adjusts itself to its new conditions. Importers and manufacturers have had to undergo much inconvenience and some loss in adapting their arrangements to meet the altered requirements of the market. Consumers get a cheaper, coarser and possibly even a more durable article, but not precisely the article they prefer. The local manufactures have not been ousted from the market but Lancashire has been driven to manufacture a new class of goods which merely ousts another class of Lancashire goods falling under the dutiable standard. In fact, it does not appear that the sacrifices made by the Government of India in surrendering the duties of certain classes of piece-goods have been attended by any corresponding advantages, while on the other hand they have had in many ways a distinctly mischievous effect upon trade, and have caused precisely the confusion which was anticipated and foretold by many who were opposed to the surrender of this valuable source of revenue. Any way it can hardly be maintained by any one now that India herself has derived any benefit from the remission of these duties. The Board have in treating of this subject, referred to the action taken by the Collector and themselves in the matter of the confiscation of piece-goods declared duty-free but found to contain yarn finer than 30s, which has lately excited so much discussion. The Lieutenant-Governor's views on this subject were sufficiently indicated in the Resolution issued on the memorials presented to Government by two of the leading local firms in the piece-goods trade, and orders were conveyed to the Customs authorities for the purpose of remedying any hardship to which importers had been exposed by an unduly strict working of the notification. Whether any more general relief should be given to importers is a matter which rests with the Supreme Government. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the only satisfactory solution of the difficulty is to bring all classes of cotton goods on to the customs tariff again at an equal but reduced rate of duty. The present system is one which it is practically impossible to work with fairness, and it has certainly not fulfilled the declared expectation of its authors.

We heartily welcome this protest. We do hope that Lord Ripon will take due note of it.

IN ADDRESSING the students of St. Xavier's College at Bombay Lord Ripon said: "I wonder, ladies and gentlemen, what would have been the feelings of Queen Elizabeth, and her courtiers, in Shakespere's days, if they had been told that in three short centuries his plays would have been famous in India—(cheers.)—for what are three centuries in the life of India, one of the most ancient countries in the world; and surely we may see in the honour thus accorded to the first of English poets a happy augury of that union which, year by year, is, I trust, becoming closer and more intimate between the civilization of the West and the civilization of the East. (Loud cheers.)" And this glorious achievement is due to the beneficent educational policy of England in India.

IN REPLY to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Lord Ripon made the following allusion to Factory legislation: "I have lived in England for many years in the immediate neighbourhood of the manufacturing districts, and although I know the objections which were raised to factory legislation when it was first introduced in that country, I have also seen the many advantages which have followed from it. It will be my desire that any legislation which may ultimately be adopted by the Government of India should be calculated to reconcile to the utmost the interests of the employers and the employed." This means that the Factory Bill will pass.

T[illegible]LLO[illegible] remarks of Lord Ripon, which occur[illegible]his reply to the address of the Bombay Cham[illegible]Commerce explain the reason of the Go[illegible]ment of India declining the application of the projected Telephone Company: "I myself, in accordance with the principles to which I have just alluded, am, generally in favour of entrusting matters which can be carried out by private enterprise to that enterprise; but when you do set up a monopoly as the telegraphic communication is in India and at home now, it is necessary for you to carefully guard that monopoly, and not to allow the rights of the State to be at all infringed." But would the Telephone Company have encroached upon the telegraph monopoly of the Government of India? It would have operated only in large cities.

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

IN THE SPEECH, which Mr. Gladstone delivered at Lord Mayor's Dinner, he made the following allusion to the Affghan War:

If we turn to the great Indian Empire of the Queen—that large, important, indispensable part of the obligations of the Imperial Government—we found when we came into office an Anglo-Indian force little short of 70,000 were engaged in sustaining the military operations that had been carried on in Afghanistan. We addressed ourselves to that subject with the desire I have already described in authentic language—"to secure the independence of the people of that country and to restore their friendly relations with the Indian Empire." We have not yet been able to accomplish all we could wish; yet something has been done. Some portion of that country has been restored to a more hopeful condition; and if we have been compelled to learn that we must be content in this world with gradual and regulated progress, yet we have been able to diminish by between 20,000 and 30,000 the enormous force which has been engaged in military operations in that country.

We must do the Liberal Government the justice to say that it has been consistent in its Affghan policy.

AN IMMENSE diamond has been discovered at the Cape, of which Mr. Rhodes is the lucky proprietor. The diamond was found in Griqualand West. Mr. Rhodes has refused 75,000*l.* for a half-share in this diamond, and it is believed to be the largest diamond that has ever been found at the Cape. It is said to be of a very white and pure quality.

IT IS said that Mr. Fawcett's recent postal measure has sent up the Consols. By means of the Post Office Savings Bank he enables every one that wishes to invest small sums, ten pounds and upwards, in the Government Funds. The investors have merely to take their savings to the Post Office and the investment is made for them at the expense of a few pence.

THE FOLLOWING statement gives the size of some of the largest churches in Europe and America: St. Peter's church at Rome will hold 54,000 persons; Milan Cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's at Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's at London, 35,900; St. Petronio at Bologna, 24,000; Florence Cathedral, 24,300; Antwerp Cathedral, 24,000; St. Sophia's Constantinople, 23,000; St. John Lateran, Rome, 22,600; Notre Dame at Paris, 21,000; Pisa Cathedral, 13,000; St. Stephen's at Vienna, 12,400; St. Dominic's at Bologna, 12,000; St. Peter's at Bologna 500 Cathedral of Vienna, 11,000; St. Mark's Venice, 7,000; Spurgeon's Tabernacle London, 7000 Dr. Talmage's 4,500; Dr. Hall's church, Fifth Avenue, New York, 2,000.

THE OFFICIAL CENSUS RETURNS of the American cities on June 1, show that the population of New York was 1,209,561, an increase in ten years of 234,269; Philadelphia, 847,432, an increase of 173,430; Brooklyn, 554,666, an increase of 159,594; Boston, 352,000, an increase of 101,474; Baltimore, 331,000, an increase of 63, 646; Chicago, 477,500, an increase of 176,023; Cincinnati, 246,151, an increase of 29,914; New Orleans, 207,328, an increase of 15, 910; San Francisco, 227,350, an increase of 77,877; and Washington, 160,000, an increase of 50,801.

IT IS stated that in excavations recently made at Charing Cross in the heart of London, fossil remains of various extinct animals and tusks and bones of the elephant, mammoth, and the gigantic ox, have been discovered.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

A NEW WATER-RATE BILL has been passed for Madras. Mr. Macfadyen, the commercial member, while supporting the Bill, said: "He did not look upon the tax as a hardship, but he thought that the persons getting the water should pay a larger precentage than those who did not. While people getting no water should only be called on to pay one per cent, he thought that persons deriving benefits from the water supply should pay a larger amount of tax." Sir Neville Chamberlain supported this suggestion, but the bill was passed without any regard to this equitable principle!

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT was given by the Mahomedan Community to the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras. An address was presented, in reply to which His Grace said: "Englishmen appointed as Governors of the Presidency endeavoured to do their duty to the best of their ability, aiming at impartiality in the carrying out of their policy, and the promotion of the prosperity of the people, irrespective of their caste or creed. He heartily thanked them for their good wishes towards himself and his family, and he said that, in his English home he would think of the measures they had alluded to, and he would be glad to hear of their taking advantages of the benefits offered by the spread of education to fit themselves for taking part in the government of a country of which they form so important a section of the community."

MR. COLEMAN has obtained leave to introduce in the Madras Council a Bill "to make provision for the sale of food and drugs in a pure state." The object of the Bill is thus set forth:

It is well known that arrack is adulterated with sulpher, even opium in order to produce intoxication; toddy or the juice of the palmyra, date &c is rendered intoxicating by the use of stromanium seed; ragi flour with ashes; wheat flour with rice flour; ghee or clarified butter with castor oil and plantains; cows milk with water, chalk, and powdered "balapum;" gingelly oil with ground nut oil; honey with molasses; sugar with rice and wheat flour, and so forth. This Bill proposes to check these evils by leaving all articles of food and drugs open to examination and analysis by the local Police and Municipal authorities. Articles sold by Grain Merchants, &c. are adulterated in the following manner. To rice is added inferior rice, sand, and paddy. To ragi they add sand, old ragi, and pots filled with water are placed on ragi heaps; its moisture will increase the quantity of ragi. To ragi flour they add ashes. To wheat flour alum, they add rice flower and sulphate of copper, the former to increase the whiteness, and the latter to improve flour of bad quality which has deteriorated. To rolong they add rice rough powder. To ghee they add caster oil and plantains, the former imparting to it great rancidity. To castor oil they add bongay oil inferior oil. To milk they add water. To butter they add rice flour, plantains, and fats, such as suet &c. To butter-milk they add curds and juice of a plant called "jowanay." To gingelly oil they add inferior oil and ground nut oil. To wild gingelly oil they add ground nut oil. To mustard they add ragi. To nutmeg they add wild nutmeg and artificial nutmeg. To nuts they add nut of a bagany tree and inferior nuts. To nuts (Laveng choir) they add pieces of cocoanut shell. To honey they add kakumbee, i. e., molasses To white sugar they add white jaggery. To jaggery they add inferior sort of jaggery and poisonous sort of jaggery. To cardamoms they add inferior sort of Tirapati cardamoms. To pepper they add inferior sort of Madras pepper. To dry ginger they add inferior sort of "Olagrary" ginger. To covit they add butter. To sealing wax they add pitch. To lace they add brass lace and gilded lace. To "Hoonkooma" flower they add Koosoombay flower, safflower. To musk they add clay. To chunam they add white mud. To gold they add silver. To silver they add copper. To vinegar they add sulphuric acid beyond what is allowed by Statute.

Official opinion is, however, opposed to this Bill.

WE OFFER our sincere condolence to the Maharaja of Kashmir on the death of his consort. Her remains were conveyed from the palace to the right bank of the river Tavie for cremation. The

corpse was carried on a bier preceded by silken banners and military music and followed by the Maharajah, the Durbar officials and a large multitude. Silver and Gold coins were thrown on either side as the procession passed. Surrounded by attendants and priests, the body after the usual ceremonies was consigned to the flames.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S London Correspondent says that the marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts still hangs fire, in consequence of the pecuniary loss which she would sustain if it were determined that her fianance is an alien. He adds that the testamentary disposition which mulcted her so severely in the event of her marriage to an alien was directed chiefly against the late fascinating Count D'Orsay, who angled very assiduously for the hand of the *Millionaire Meess*, now Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW says: "In spite of the petulant provincialism of the *Pioneer*, the truth as to the extraordinary bravery and endurance displayed by the Native troops of the Bombay Army in the fearful and unequal fight of Maiwand will be inscribed on the page of history." We say *ditto*.

A NEWS-LETTER to the *Bombay Gazette* has the following: Upwards of 400 Turkish troops, accompanied by four guns, have lately been operating in the country of Shaikh-al-Jabri Nassir to the E. of Radaa. They are alleged to have treacherously seized and beheaded this chief together with fifteen of his Shaikhs. The surrounding tribes have accordingly risen and driven the Ottoman forces back on Radaa itself, they having previously advanced to the confines of Yaffaa. So the "unspeakable Turk" has not yet learnt the lesson taught to him.

THE FOLLOWING interesting paragraph shews the ancient and modern scale of the allowances paid to the Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad:

The honorarium received by the Dewan or Prime Minister was very large in former days. Azam-ul-Umra, one of the former Dewans was paid at the rate of two annas in the rupee, and Mir Alam at the rate of three annas in the rupee, the annual proceeds of which may be roughly estimated at 22 lakhs of rupees. The late Minister, Munir-ul-Mulk, received fifty thousand rupees per month, or six lakhs per annum. The Peshkari fees under Raja Chandu Lal, at the rate of half an anna per rupee, amounted to nearly two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees per annum, besides other emoluments, such as the 'Dah yaki' (or ten per cent), and personal and other expenses which were all defrayed from the public treasury. The late Nawab Seraj-ul-Mulk was paid twenty-five thousand rupees a month or three lakhs per annum.

The honorarium received by the present Minister is fifteen thousand rupees per month, and that paid to Raja Naraindro Prasad Bahadur is ten thousand rupees per month—altogether three lakhs of Chalni rupees equivalent to Rs. 2,72,727 Hali.

The *Bombay Review* remarks, it should be noted that the Rs. 15,000 shown as salary, drawn by the present Minister, barely represents 10,000 of our "Empress Rupees."

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR has the following about Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore:

Mr. Tagore has adorned his position wherever he has gone, and won general popularity both with Natives as well as Europeans. Mr. Tagore's going to Shikarpore is bitterly complained of in some quarters. The charge against the Government is that they have been kicking our worthy NativeCivilian like a football from hole to hole and corner to corner, giving him no rest. This is one way of putting it; but it cannot well be denied that sending a Bengali gentleman, possibly with a weak family, to such a place as Shikarpore, where are to be suffered the extremes of heat and cold, and where there is scarcely anything.

It is the old story of the crime of color.

IT IS STATED that Chundra Singh, son of the Raja of Chota Udeypore, whose case was lately subjected to a protracted investigation at Godra by Mr. Birdwood, and who has been since kept under Police surveillance, has been ordered to be released for the present, and allowed to return home. We hope this means that our Government is satisfied that it has no jurisdiction in the matter.

IT IS stated that with a view to extend the system of rural delivery of postal letters more widely, without any additional expenditure to the State, the Director-General of the Post Office has proposed that village *mudis* and *gurus* should be appointed honorary postmasters, and that they are not to be summarily dismissed or removed by the Superintendent of the line, as they are not stipendiary officers. It has also been proposed to empower village postmen to register letters. These men will be supplied with leather bags in which they will carry—besides letters for delivery—blank forms of receipts for registration. Will *mudis* and *gurus* consent to serve without some consideration? We doubt.

FRIDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

THE NORTHERN ECHO has an appreciative article on Lord Northbrook's Birmingham lecture. It says:

On His Lordship's departure from India, the *Hindoo Patriot* paid him a fitting tribute when it said, "he made no war, annexed no territory, broke no pledge, committed no plunder; but he gave the land rest." Lord Northbrook's high position and character would naturally ensure attention to his address. But the address itself is extremely attractive, and every reader will enjoy the vivid word-painted vignettes—the romantic episodes and tales of heroism. His Lordship's principal object was to enlist the sympathy of his hearers in the natives of India.

His Lordship has followed many eminent men in delivering the annual inaugural address at the Midland Institute, but perhaps of the many able addresses delivered his is the most interesting. It deals with a great subject, it glances at ancient and modern history, it pictures a people of whom the vast majority of English householders know comparatively little though practically electing their governors, and it tells of deeds of heroism, of military power of wise statesmanship of the progress of education and of the growth of Christianity. The sysmpathies roused by such an address are wide and deep. Not only at home but also in India, its perusal cannot fail to have a great and beneficial effect.

We entirely agree. The address is sure to have a beneficial effect not only upon the people but also upon the rulers of India.

ON RETURN from India General Roberts was received with an enthusiastic ovation in Dover. At the Town Hall he was presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation, offering a cordial and hearty welcome, and congratulating him upon his safe return from the campaign in Afghanistan. In his reply he said that on any other occasion he would have hesitated to accept such an expression of praise, but he felt that welcome was intended not for him alone, but also for those officers who accompanied him from India, and to the whole of that grand army, British as well as native, with which it had been their good fortune and privilege to be associated during the past two years. On behalf of those officers and that army, therefore, he accepted the presentation.

AT A CONVOCATION of the Oxford University a proposition was carried to give £250 a year out of the University chest towards the endowment of the Indian Institute at Oxford.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE delivered at the London Dialectical Society an interesting and thoughtful lecture on India. In acknowledging the vote of thanks tendered to him Sir Arthur referred to the good influence that had frequently been exercised on Indian Government by pressure from the people at home, and stated that this influence should be used to promote the employment of natives in the civil service and to check aggrandising tendencies on the part of Indian officials.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter for publication:

THE CENSUS OF CALCUTTA.

SIR,—You stated the other day that Mr. Beverley has been appointed to do the Census work of Calcutta on a pay of Rs. 500 per month in addition to his substantive pay as Judge of 24 Pergunnas. With reference to this appointment may I ask you to enlighten me on the following points?

I. Was not Mr. Beverley the Bengal Census officer in 1875 and did he not also superintend the Calcutta Census without any extra remuneration?

II. Is not Mr. Bourdillion the Bengal Census officer this year, and is he incompetent to supervise the Calcutta Census?

III. Did not the Calcutta Justices in 1876 vote a remuneration to Mr. Beverley for doing their work, and did not the Government of India disallow it? Why is a contrary course to be followed on the present occasion?

IV. Mr. Bourdillion is to be paid an increased allowance of Rs. 400 per month for superintending the Census work of the three provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Why is Mr. Beverley to be paid Rs. 500 a month for taking the Census of such a small area as Calcutta? Mr. Beverley is again assisted by a superintendent, who is paid Rs. 350 per month. So between the two the cost of superintending the Census of Calcutta will come to Rs. 850 per month.

I am surprised to see that our bragging representatives say nothing against this waste of public money. I appeal to you as the guardian of the public for the vindication of the interests of the poor rate-payers.

A RATE-PAYER.

SATURDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

THERE WERE 347 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 4th December of which 43 were from cholera, 121 from fevers, 33 from bowel-complaints, 3 from accidents, 23 from asthma and pthisis, 32 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Thirteen children were still-born, 72 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Fifty-one persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 15.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Punnah has abolished all transit dues throughout his State.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new monthly miscellany to be called "Fern Leaves." It will be edited by a gentleman of known literary ability. We wish the projector every success.

THE BEHAR HERALD hears that in a certain district of the Patna division, the Magistrate has issued instructions to the Police Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables to enter in their Station diaries their remarks as to the state of relations between landlords and tenants within their respective *elakas* and to enquire of ryots whether they have any complaints to make against their landlords. We can hardly believe this to be true. It will manifestly tend to produce dissension and disturbance where there is peace. Surely Sir Ashley Eden will not countenance, far less sanction, these inflamatory proceedings.

MR. J. D. GORDON, C. S. I. Chief Commissioner of Mysore, has come down to Calcutta to consult the Viceroy regarding the rendition of the Mysore State. He is a guest of the Lieutenant-Governor at Belvedere.

SIX FEMALE Candidates have appeared at the University Examinations of Calcutta this year, four at the Entrance and two at the First Arts Examinations. Four of these candidates belong to the Bethune Female School.

WITH REFERENCE to the New Year's Fancy Fair we are requested to mention that Babu Nandlal Mallik renewed as in former years his courteous offer to lend his villa of Seven Tanks for the Fair, but that the Committee were induced to change the place because it had been suggested that the great distance from Calcutta prevented very many people from visiting the Fair at Seven Tanks.

LAST WEEK witnessed the death of an estimable native gentleman of Bhobanipore in the south suburbs of Calcutta, Babu Hurnish Chunder Chatterjee, Superintendent of the office of Examiner of Ordnance and Army Clothing Accounts, who died of incipient diabetes attended with carbuncular eruptions. The Babu served Government with credit for a period of 36 years and by his peculiar business aptitude and intelligent manner of discharging his duties won the esteem and admiration of his official superiors. As a tribute to his memory Captain Miley has put on record his high appreciation of his services. The deceased has left two sons, one of whom is a distinguished pleader at the Mozufferpore bar.

THE HARVEST season has commenced and reaping operations are going on actively in almost every district. The yield as it appears from the official reports will be from 12 to 16 annas. In the district of Backergunge, the granary of Bengal, a bumper crop is expected. In Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore the price of rice ranges from 24 to 30 and 31 (Calcutta) seers per rupee. In Balasore the price of coarse rice is one maund and 8 seers per rupee. In Tipperah some danger is feared to unripe paddy from the appearance of locusts in south and eastern parts of Chandpore sub-division. Rubbee crops are equally promising in every district. But the greatest drawback is the prevalence of fever in more or less virulent form in almost every district.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Progress Report of Forest Administration in Bengal for 1879-80. 2. Report on the Administration of the Salt Department for 1879-80. 3. Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1879-80. 4. Report on the Arboricultural Operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1879-80. 5. A few notes on Hindi. By Radhika Prosunno Mookerjea. 6. Army Circulars for October and November 1880. 7. Memorial to the Secretary of State for India of Landholders of Karwar and Hubli praying for a railway from the Malabar Coast to the Uplands of the Southern Deccan. 8. Graduated Translation Exercises Part I. English-Burmese and Burmese-English, Part II. English-Urdu and Urdu-English. By L. A. Stapely, Head Master, Government School, Prome. 9 Sarul Niti Patha—or Easy moral stories in Bengali. Sadharun Brahma Somaj Press, Calcutta.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, December 4.—County Lietrim has been gazetted as being in a disturbed condition. The combined fleet lately assembled in the Adriatic will disperse to-day. The British portion proceeds to Malta. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from its special correspondent stating that six thousand Russian troops have arived at Nakhchivan on the Persian frontier.

4.—Mr. Parnell's application to Government to postpone the trial of the Land Leaguers has been refused.

6.—An enormous and enthusiastic meeting of the Land Leaguers was held at Waterford yesterday. Mr. Parnell made a long address to the meeting in which he accused the Government of conspiring against the rights of Ireland.

7.—Mr. Parnell has been presented with the Freedom of the City of Waterford. The *Times* publishes a telegram to-day stating that the Greek Government is intriguing with Turkey.

Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar* arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

A serious riot has occurred at Brookborough, county Fermanagh, owing to the authorities having prohibited an intended meeting of the Land Leaguers. The Riot Act was read, and eventually the rioters were dispersed by the Dragoons and the Police who were called out.

9.—A Bailiff has been murdered at Cookstown in Ireland whilst engaged in executing a decree against a tenant.

General Roberts was entertained at a banquet last night given by the East India Club, the Marquis of Hartington presiding.

The latest news from Capetown states that advices had been received there from Pondoland of an engagement having taken place between the Pondomise tribe, who are intimately connected with the Basutos, and the Colonial troops, in which the Pondomise were utterly routed.

10.—General Roberts has been presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers Company.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

It is currently reported that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has resumed negotiations with the Russian Government in order to come to an understanding between the two countries respecting their positions in Central Asia, and that Russia is disposed to renounce her intentions in regard to Merv.

Washington December 6.—The Secretary of the United States Treasury recommends either the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, or that the silver dollar should be made equivalent in value to the gold dollar. President Hayes has suggested that General Grant should be appointed to the Chief Commander of the American army.

Teheran, December 6.—The Khurds have attacked a part of Persian pilgrims returning from Mecca, killing and wounding 500,

Constantinople, December 9.—The Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad in which it calls upon the European Powers to bring their influence to bear in restraining the preparations for war which are at present being made by the Greek Government, and to ask Greece to declare categorically within a short period whether she accepts the proposals made by the Porte in its note of October last, that the frontier line should start north of the Vol, proceeding south of Larissa Metzoro and Janina, and terminate at the mouth of the river Arta. The note concludes that if Greece gives a reply in the negative, a rupture of despotic (?diplomatic) relations between that Power and the Porte will ensue,

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1880.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XX

SPEAKING of Behar the Rent-law Commission remark: "The Behar system is really a Metayer system with most of its worst features and few of the advantages enjoyed by tenants of this class in continental Europe. The European Metayer is usually secure in the possession of his land and is certain at least of half the gain resulting from any improvements which he makes by his own labour or capital. His landlord furnishes half the plough cattle in some places, and in other, half the seed. In many places a house is kept up for him. Thus he receives considerable assistance towards producing the crop in which he and his landlord are sharers. The Behar Ryot on the contrary gets nothing but the bare land; his possession is insecure, and he has no incentive to improvement, while the petty oppressions practised in collecting a rent in kind leave him too often less than half the crop, the whole cost of producing which has fallen upon him alone." The Commission have thus written evidently without an enquiry into the real state of things in Behar. The memorandum of the Committee of the Behar Landholders' Association, which bear marks of much intelligence, ability and industry, supplies facts, which flatly contradict the statements of the Commission. We will give a few facts from this paper.

The classification of ryoti tenures in Behar is thus set forth in the memorandum: One classification is made with reference to the length of the ryoti holding, another with reference to the incident of the place of residence of the ryots, and a third with reference to the mode of payment of rent. Under the last method all ryoti holdings are divided into two classes, *viz*, *Nukdi* and *Bhowli*. When the payment of rent is made in cash, the tenure is called *Nukdi* (from *Nukd* cash.) When the payment is made in kind the tenure is called *Bhowli* (probably a Hindi compound made up of *Bhow*, rate price, and *wali*, pertaining to.) The *Nukdi* tenures are of several classes known by distinct names; the most important of them being *Nukdi* proper, *Balkut* and *Hastbood*. The tenure is called *Nukdi* proper or *Chikkut* when the cash rent fixed previously is paid for every bigah of the holding without any regard to the produce. The *Balkut* (from *Bal*, ears of corn, and *katna*, to cut) is the kind of tenure where the rate of cash rent per bigah is determined on an inspection of the actual produce of the fields, and this rate charged for every bigah of the ryot's holding. The *Hastbood* is the kind of tenure where the rate of rent is fixed previously; but the ryots are liable to pay rent at that rate for those plots of land only where the harvests grow. Thus if a ryot holds twenty bigahs of land, and the tenure is *Nukdi* the amount of rent, the rate of which must in this case have been fixed previously, say rupees five per bigah, would be one hundred rupees; but if the ryot held the same quantity of land in *Balkut* tenure, the rate of rent would be determined only after an inspection of the actual produce of any one harvest, and supposing the rate then to be determined at Rs. 6 per bigah in one year the amount of rent would be Rs. 120, and supposing the rate to be determined at Rs. 4 the next year, the amount would be Rs. 80. And if the rate of rent be at five rupees per bigah, and *Kharif* has grown in 8 out of twenty bigahs, and *Rabbi* in 5 out of 20, the amount of rent payable, in case the tenure is *Hastboodh* would be Rs. 65, and if in another year, *khariff* grows in 12 bigahs and *Rabbi* in 13, the amount of rent payable is Rs. 120, and this irrespective of the amount of produce. There is another kind of *Hastbood* tenure which is peculiar to certain pergunnas, and in this there is a combination of the two kinds of payment. Thus a *Nukdi* rental is previously agreed on, and it is understood that a certain percentage of the ryots holding is to be held in *Nukdi*, and the remainder in *Bhowli Agorbatai*. The ryot has in this case the right to select the best lands called *Joiet* (best) for *Nukdi* payment.

Bhowli tenure is of two kinds (1) *Agorbatai*, (2) *Danabandi*. *Agorbatai* (from *Agora*, watching, and *Bantna*, dividing) is that kind of Bhowli tenure where a division of the crops is made in predetermined proportions between the landlord and the tenant. When the crops are yet in the field and ready for reaping the landlord appoints *Agroras* (watchmen) to watch that none of the crops are fraudulently made away with. When ripe, the crops are gathered in the *khalians* (threshing floors) which are places usually set apart for this purpose near the *Basti*. The charge of reaping, (one out of twenty-one bundles gathered) is paid out of the entire produce, and the remainder then, after threshing and cleansing, is divided in predetermined proportions between the landlord and the tenant. The usual proportion is half and half or nine annas to the landlord and seven annas to the tenant out of the 16 ans. produce. The *Danabandi* literally means a cursory survey or a partial measurement of field, or weighment of the crop, to ascertain the value of the crop and the amount of assessment. These proceedings which are antecedent to the final determination of the landlord's portion, give the name to the tenure itself. The *Danabandi* is made when the crops are yet standing on the fields and when they are almost ripe for cutting. A party consisting of a *Salis* (arbitrator) and Amin (appraiser) attended by the Patwari, Gomashta and other village amlas, go about in each field and appraise the produce in maunds. At first the *Salis* makes the estimate, but if the ryot is dissatisfied with the estimate, the *Amin* is referred to. The estimate having been once made everything is left to the ryot himself; the landlord or his Amla has then nothing to do with the standing crops. They are reaped and gathered by the ryot who may pay the zemindari portion of the estimated produce either in kind, or the price of this according to the price current, in cash. The Zemindar's share is usually either half or 9 ans. out of the 16 ans of the produce. The *Battaia dana* is merely a modification of the last mentioned method, the difference being that under this system the *Salis* and the *Amin* do not go to the field to appraise the out-turn but the landlord's amla and the ryot come to an understanding about this at a sitting in the zemindar's cutchery.

The Behar Landholders' Association pronounce the statement that the *Bhowli* ryot gets nothing but the bare land to be wholly erroneous. The fact is that in more than one particular, the *Bhowli* ryot in Behar receives substantial assistance from the landlord in producing the crop; thus the landlord pays for the *gilandazi* (earthworks); he constructs *bunds*, excavates *Pynes*, buys water for the rice crop where it is necessary to buy such water from a neighbouring proprietor, digs tanks and wells and keeps the old ones in repair, pays for the construction and periodical repair of the field and village channels, and so for all arrangements for the proper drainage of the land. He has frequent dispute with the neighbouring proprietor with respect to some one or other of these matters and the cost of the litigation is entirely his. Thus the cost of all the material improvements of the land, so far as they are known and practised in India, falls on the landlord. The average annual expenditure under these heads, is not inconsiderable. In most agricultural villages, the house in which the ryot lives, is built at the expense of the landlord, and the ryot gets *bamboos* and sticks periodically, free of charge, to keep it in repair. He pays no *Maataharfa* (ground-rent) for the site of his house or even for the house which the landlord constructs for him. He gets a portion of the *Sayer* (fruits, fishes &c.) of the village without paying any rent for the same. At the time of the distribution of the crops, in addition to the *Nyari* (straws)—a valuable. appanage to the paddy crop—the ryot receives all the *Powal* (hay) and *Bhusa* (husks) for use as fodder for the cattle employed in the husbandry. The grazing commons, the pasture lands of the village, are in the ryot's use, free of rent. The landlord thus bears the burden of feeding the cattle. In bad years, which are more common than good ones, the ryot receives a *Tuccavee* advance from the landlord for purposes of cultivation. Under *Agarbattia* system, the landlord furnishes the *Agora* (watchmen) to watch the crops, and he alone pays the wages of these men. Again under the *Bhowli* system the landlord gets only his share of the actual out-turn of the quantity of land which the ryot cultivates. Suppose, the ryot holds 100 bigahs and he cultivates only 50 bigahs. The zemindar gets for his share the produce of the 50 bigahs only; and he prefers no claim for rent for lands which are left uncultivated. Damage suit under this head is unknown in Behar, and though this condition of things may at times lead to forcible ouster in cases where the zemindar sees that the ryot leaves his land intentionally and negligently uncultivated, in the majority of cases the zemindar acquiesces in this state of things without a grumble, and the *Bhowli* tenant is as much secure in the posession of his holding as the Metayer tenants are in Continental Europe. *Bhowli jamabundis* show the variations from year to year, of the actual quantity of land from which the zemindar receives his rent. A variety of circumstances which do not at all affect the zemindar's rent-roll under a *Nukdi* system, raise or diminish the amount of the landlord's rental under a *Bhowli* system; so that if to use the words of the Report 'enhancement on the ground of increase is a stern reality to the ryots of Behar,' it is also no less true, that diminution of rent on the ground of vicissitudes of season and various other causes is a stern reality to the landlord in this province; and the landlord can only keep his own by prudently managing to counterbalance his loss in one year by his gain in the next.

Compare this with the case of the Metayer tenancy in Continental Europe. In Champagne the landlord commonly finds half the cattle and half the seed and the Metayer, labor, implements, and taxes; but in some districts the landlord bears a share of these. In Roussillon, the landlord pays half the taxes; and in Guienne, from Auch to Fleuran, many landlords pay all. Near Aguillon, on the Garonne, the Metayers furnish half the cattle. At Nangis, in the Isle of France, the landlord furnishes live stock, implements, harness, and taxes; the Metayer finds labour and his own capitation tax: the landlord repairs the house and gates; the Metayer the windows: the landlord provides seed the first year, the Metayer the last; in the intervening years they supply half and half. In the Bourbonnois the landlord finds all sorts of live stock, yet the Metayer sells, changes, and buys at his will; the steward keeping all account of these mutations, for the landlord has half the product of sales, and pays half the purchases. In Piedmont, the landlord commonly pays the taxes and repairs the buildings, and the tenant provides cattle, implements, and seed.

The facts mentioned by the committee of the Behar Landholders' Association are very important. They shew how imperfect has been the enquiry of the Rent Commission. They would not have committed grave errors of fact if they had made local enquiries and taken evidence as a Royal Commission in England would do. Hence the general complaint that the report of the Commission is theoretical and one-sided.

MANCHESTER AND MAJOR BARING.

MANCHESTER is always awake. If our countrymen wish to learn the art of agitation, they should study the example of Manchester. It never allows the grass to grow under its feet. Major Baring, our new Finance Minister, was about to leave England, and Manchester waited upon him in deputation with a budget of its grievances. The total repeal of the cotton duties, as a matter of course, was urged; but the new Finance Minister was also asked to consider the question of abolishing *octroi* duties and of extending public works. As regards the repeal of the cotton duties, the representations made by the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce contained nothing new. It was urged that the cotton duties were protective; that they benefited the mill-owners of Bombay at the expense of the consumers of India; and that Manchester's object in asking for the remission of the duties was to promote the mutual benefit of England and India. The Finance Minister was reminded that the cotton duties had been condemned in principle by Lords Salisbury and Cranbrook and also by the House of Commons; that for six years the Government had distinctly promised that the duties should be removed as soon as the finances of India would admit of it. Major Baring's attention was drawn to the difficulties and hardships, which had attended the practical working of the limit of exemption laid down in March 1879; and he was informed that the best remedy for the evil was the repeal of the duties *in toto*. It was stated for the new Finance Minister's edification that the remaining portion of the cotton duties was so inconsiderable in relation to the total revenue of India that there should be no obstacle to its repeal. Mr. Gaddum, one of the members of the deputation, addressed the Finance Minister upon the question of *octroi* duties and of extension of public works. He argued that *octroi* duties formed a considerable barrier to the interchange of commodities; and that the Government of India should, in the interests of commerce, proceed with the construction of railways. "Every line of railway constructed," he remarked, "made it easier to prevent starvation in times of famine, besides rendering great help in the development of trade."

Major Baring, as in duty bound, humoured the deputation, but we are glad to note that he was firm enough in his utterances. Referring to the cotton duties he said:

"The Indian customs duties are, as you are aware, maintained not with a view to the protection of native industries but for the sake of the revenue which they yield. Any step, in the direction of a further remission of these duties must, therefore, primarily depend upon the state of the revenue, upon the financial condition of India considered as a whole and upon the relative advantages or disadvantages of the several parts of the fiscal system. When the proper time arrives, I need scarcely assure you that your views shall receive all due consideration."

Major Baring was quite right. But he might have gone further. He should have plainly told the deputation that the remaining portion of the cotton duties is not at all protective. It has been conclusively proved by the evidence collected by the Tariff Commission of 1879 that the yarn employed in manufacture in Indian mills is not of a higher number than 26's; whereas the Government of India has exempted from duty all cotton goods not containing yarn of a higher number than 30's. How can it, then, be contended that the existing cotton duties are protective? So long as the manufacture in the Bombay mills, which are said to enjoy protection at the expense of Lancashire, is confined to the coarser sorts of cotton goods, so long the remaining portion of the cotton duties cannot be considered protective. Lord Salisbury and Lord Cranbrook had told Manchester men in plain terms that the cotton duties would be repealed when it could be done without necessitating the imposition of fresh taxation. But the duties were partially surrendered at a time, "when it was merely an equivocation to say that fresh taxation had not been imposed to fill the void." In connection with the question of the cotton duties there is one important point which should not be overlooked. Mr. Inglis, the President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, has expressed his bold opinion that the cotton duties should be re-imposed as they existed two years ago. This proposal should receive careful and complete consideration at the hands of Major Baring. On this point the last Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Customs report gives some inexorable facts, which deserve the most attentive consideration of Government. If the present policy be maintained, the cotton duties would die a natural death in a short time. The limit of exemption of cotton goods has been made so liberal by Sir John Strachey that the Lancashire manufacturers can by a little adaptation bring the bulk of their goods within it. This is a most serious matter, and we earnestly hope Major Evelyn Baring will take it up. Every thing possible should be done to maintain the existing cotton duties, as they are entirely levied on the finer sorts of goods, which are chiefly consumed by the well-to-do classes; and such being the case, there cannot surely be a more legitimate source of revenue.

Coming to the question of the *octroi* duties Major Baring took a statesman-like view of it. He said:

"The merits and demerits of this system of raising revenue are well known. I will only, on this point observe that the tendency, and as I think the wise tendency, of recent legislation in India is to give the local tax-paying community a voice both as to the means by which local funds may most advantageously be raised and as to the manner in which they should be expended. To what extent *octroi* duties are popular in India is a point on which I am not at present sufficiently well informed to be able to express an opinion. Informing my own opinion on the subject, the degree of their popularity or unpopularity would constitute a very important item. I believe, however, I am right in stating that it is the declared policy of the Government of India to prevent the *octroi* duties from degenerating into a tax upon goods in course of transit. The most obvious method of securing this object is to create a system of bonded ware-houses. Whether any practical objections exist to such a system in India, I cannot say; but in any case I recognize that, if there be any solid ground for supposing that the evil which I have indicated exists, the best means of removing it merits the consideration of the Government."

There can be no manner of doubt as to the popularity of the *octroi* duties in the provinces in which they are at present levied for municipal purposes. This was admitted by Lord Lytton himself before he had proved an apt pupil in the hands of Sir John Strachey. Replying to the memorial presented to him by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in February 1876, the late Viceroy thus spoke of *octroi* duties:—"These are objectionable in theory. But then I am told by many experienced men from India that they are regarded as a source of municipal revenue, that they press very little upon the people, that they are not much felt, and are probably a more popular tax than any other which could be devised for the same purpose." Sir John Strachey, of course, was opposed to municipal octroi taxation, but that fact should not carry any weight with wise Indian administrators. We readily admit that when abused octroi duties may degenerate into transit duties, but it is in the power of Government to prevent such abuse. We perfectly agree with Major Baring that the best way to prevent the octroi duties from degenerating into a tax upon goods in course of transit is to create a system of bonded ware-houses. This system can be carried out without the slightest difficulty. The abolition of the octroi duties would of necessity involve the imposition of heavy unpopular direct taxation for municipal purposes to make up the loss. With reference to the question of public works, Major Baring, we are glad to see, distinctly gave the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to understand that the limit of £2,500,000 fixed by the Government on the recommendation of the Indian Public Works of the House of Commons Committee cannot be increased soon. "But on this subject," he observed, "I will take this opportunity of urging upon those having influence in the money market whether it would not be possible to procure capital to construct some of these railways, which are much needed out of private capital without the intervention of a Government guarantee. So far as I personally am concerned, if you will take up the matter hereafter I should think such a plan worthy of every possible assistance and encouragement." Well said. If railways in India are really reproductive public works, why should not private capitalists come forward to construct them without a Government guarantee? If Manchester men are so anxious for the construction of more railways in this country, let them form themselves into a joint-stock company and undertake the work without the intervention of a Government guarantee. At the same time we admit there are parts of the country in which light railways on the principle of the Muthura-Hattras Railway under the patronage of Government will be exceedingly useful.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY.

THE Indian career of Sir John Strachey extending over thirty-eight years is about to come to a close. No one among the later generation of Anglo-Indian officials has left such a mark for evil on the country, as the retiring Finance Minister. It may, therefore, be desirable to pass in review the leading incidents in his official life. Sir John Strachey's Indian career may conveniently be divided into two separate periods. The first comprises the twenty-two years during which he was employed under the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and the second covers the last sixteen years of his service under the Supreme Government. His earlier official life may be passed over in silence. Mr. John Strachey first came to notice during the terrible North-West famine of 1860-61, in connection with which, Dr. Alexander Duff, the reader may remember, made his last great Indian speech at the residence of the late Babu Kaliprosunno Sing—a speech the sterring eloquence of which is still ringing in our ears. At that time Mr. Strachey was Collector of Moradabad. It was on this occasion that he laid down the beginning of his famine relief principles, which ultimately developed into the heartless policy announced in Mr. Hope's memorable despatch of 16th January 1877 to Sir Richard Temple in his capacity of Famine Delegate in Southern India. Occupying, as he then did, a subordinate position, Mr. Strachey could not, of course, inflict on the country in 1860-61 so much suffering and misery as he was unfortunately enabled to do seventeen years later when he had become the *de facto* Governor-General of India in all matters relating to internal administration. But still within his limited sphere and to the extent of his limited authority he spared no efforts to cause as much mischief as he could. The policy adopted in dealing with the North-West famine of 1860-61 was the same as had been followed in the management of the famine, which twenty-three years earlier had visited the same Province. The cardinal principles of this policy were, that the main duty of Government was to offer employment to those who could work, but that the relief of the helpless and infirm members of the population was the business of the charitable public. The distribution of gratuitous relief to infirm paupers at the expense of the charitable public in 1860-61 devolved in Moradabad, as in the other districts of the North-Western provinces, upon the Collector. Mr. John Strachey availed himself of this opportunity to organize the system of distributing gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food to persons, who submitted to the condition of residence in an enclosed poor-house. This system was generally adopted throughout the North-Western Provinces; and since 1861 it has been followed in all famines and scarcities save the Bengal famine of 1873-74. It is enough to say that this mischievous system has been condemned even by the Famine Commissioners, who have left no stone unturned to find excuses for the famine policy of 1877-78. The Commissioners, though guided by Sir John Strachey's brother General Richard Strachey, and his ardent admirer and disciple, Mr. Charles Elliot, have been obliged to admit that the feeling of the people towards gratuitous relief given in the shape of cooked food in enclosed poor-houses, "is, in most parts of the country, one of extreme repulsion"; and that "even in the North-Western Provinces in 1877-78 that repulsion was strong enough to cause many to lose their lives rather than accept help on these terms." After this, it will be readily acknowledged that the system of enclosed poor-houses of the authorship of which the retiring Finance Minister has always been proud, does not admit of defence.

It is needless to tell the reader that Mr. John Strachey's star was in the ascendant from the moment his great Punjabi master and patron, Sir John Lawrence, became Viceroy and Governor-General of India in the beginning of 1864. One of the first official acts of the new Viceroy, who loved so much to surround himself with his Punjabi friends, was to create a permanent Sanitary Commission with the Government of India, and to appoint Mr. Strachey to the Presidency of that body. It was difficult to see what special qualifications Mr. Strachey possessed for this office. But Sir John Lawrence, doubtless, acted on the principle that an Anglo-Indian official, more particularly a member of the heaven-born service, is fit

for any post into which his patron may on the pretext of public interests pitchfork him. Mr. Strachey did not, however, fill the Presidency of the Sanitary Commission with the Government of India for any length of time. On the retirement of Mr. (now Sir Charles) Wingfield from the Chief Commissionership of Oudh in the spring of 1866 Mr. Strachey was selected by Sir John Lawrence to succeed him. The considerations which dictated this arrangement were obvious. Mr. Wingfield, a man of great ability, of wide culture and large views, had never sympathised with the sweeping change of system which had inaugurated the transfer of Oudh from its Mahomedan King to British rule. He had always been in favour of dealing gently with the territorial aristocracy of the Province. The dead level system of the Lawrence school was not in accordance with his views. He had done all in his power to mitigate the worst effects of the annexation and endeavoured to secure the sympathy of the territorial aristocracy whom the measure had done so much harm. Such being the case, Mr. Wingfield could not be expected to fall in with the views of Sir John Lawrence with whose accession to the Viceroyalty had began a new period in the history of the Oudh Land Question. The new Viceroy had directed an enquiry into tenant-right in Oudh, pointing out that the enquiry should embrace all rights under those of the Talukdar, whether those of farmers, or hereditary tenants holding their lands on fixed rents or on rents more advantageous in their character than those of mere tenants-at-will, or whether they were tenants with the simple right of occupancy. Sir John Lawrence had naturally wished to have a fit agent for carrying out his revolutionary policy. When therefore the obstructive Mr. Wingfield relinquished his appointment, it was bestowed upon Mr. John Strachey as the best man for the master. Shortly after assuming charge of his office at Lucknow, the new Chief Commissioner recorded his famous "Note on Tenant-Right in Oudh," recommending the Government to accept the results of the enquiry into the rights of the subordinate holders of the land in the Province lately conducted by settlement officers and to declare that there were no rights of occupancy, which could be maintained against the will of the landlord. Mr. Strachey followed up his proposals for the settlement of the tenant-right question by suggesting certain rules regarding sub-settlement and other under-proprietary rights. These rules were declared by Act XXVI. of 1866 to have the force of law. The Talukdars of Oudh under pressure brought to bear upon them, consented to the recognition of rights of occupancy. Mr. John Strachey received the warmest thanks of Sir John Lawrence for his services in having persuaded them to concur in such a "satisfactory conclusion of questions of so difficult and complicated a character."

In the beginning of 1868 Sir John Lawrence had the satisfaction of appointing Mr. Strachey to a seat in the Viceroy's Council. But in his new capacity Mr. Strachey could not assert himself so long as his master ruled over the country. Whatever faults and shortcomings Sir John Lawrence had, even his bitterest foes cannot say that he was weak. His views on public questions, though often narrow and wrong, were always strong; and he was not the man to be guided by the nose by any of his councillors. Times, however, changed with the accession of Lord Mayo to the Viceroyalty. During the reign of Lord Mayo in 1869, 1870 and 1871 the powers of the Supreme Government were monopolized by Mr. John Strachey and his brother Colonel (now General) Richard Strachey. At this time was introduced the famous Decentralization Scheme, which the Hon'ble Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore has happily called the "ticcadaree" system. The object of the measure was to relieve the Imperial Treasury at the expense of the Local Governments and Administrations; and its inevitable result was the imposition of local cesses in many of the provinces. We shall have to speak of the Decentralization Scheme more further on. It was also during the reign of Lord Mayo that the Strachey Brothers, who look upon canals as "the infallible panacea" against famine and drought, persuaded the Viceroy to determine upon borrowing ninety millions pounds sterling in order to carry out a gigantic system of irrigation for the whole of British India; and with a view to secure the Government against any loss upon imposing a compulsory rate on all irrigable lands, whether they were irrigated or not. Fortunately, the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India, vetoed Colonel Strachey's Northern Indian Canal and Drainage Act of 1869. Had the Act received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the consequence would have been simply disastrous. On the accession of Lord Mayo to the Viceroyalty, Mr. John Strachey who had bitterly regretted the abolition of the income tax by Sir Charles Trevelyan, induced that nobleman to re-impose it. The income tax was, accordingly, re-imposed in the spring of 1869; shortly afterwards occurred an event which enabled Mr. Strachey to give effect to some of his most mischievous crotchets. After submitting the Budget for 1869-70, the then Finance Minister, Sir Richard Temple, went home on six months' leave; and his portfolio was placed in the hands of Mr. Strachey. Mr. Strachey eagerly seized this opportunity. He tore Sir Richard Temple's Financial Statement to pieces, and pretended to have discovered serious errors and miscalculations in it. In the middle of the financial year he doubled the income tax, and raised the salt tax considerably in Madras and Bombay. In the beginning of 1870 the income tax, under the influence of Mr. Strachey, was enhanced to Rs. 3 2 annas. per cent. He virtually regulated the financial policy of the Empire during Lord Mayo's reign, though Sir Richard Temple was the Financial Minister. The European community had looked with indifference on the re-imposition of the income tax in 1869, but when it was in the following year increased to a war rate at a time of profound peace their patience could last no longer. The Anglo-Indian papers raised a violent outcry against the tax, and mercilessly exposed the hardships and oppressions which its practical working inflicted on the people. This led the Local Governments to enquire closely into the operations under the Income Tax Act of 1870; and when district officers were consulted, they expressed their utmost unanimous opinion regarding the impossibility of practically working in this country a system of direct taxation with any thing like fairness. In March 1871 when the renewal of the income tax was proposed in the Budget of 1871-72, a memorable debate on the subject took place in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Mr. Inglis of the North-West Civil Service voted against the Bill, and boldly spoke of the income tax that, "it was a tax odious to the people and odious to the officers who had to assess and collect it." This was too much for Mr. John Strachey. Acting under his advice, the Government of India called upon Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to substantiate the charges which had been brought against the income tax by Mr. Inglis in his place in the Legislative Council. The Supreme Government deliberately recorded its opinion that the hardships proved to have been inflicted by the income tax in the North-Western Provinces were due to mal-administration and not to any inherent defects in the impost; and the Governor-General in Council, or rather Mr. John Strachey, expressed his surprise that such mal-administration should have been allowed to exist. The reply which Sir William Muir returned to this communication was so crushing that the Government of India dared not to publish it. Though Mr. Strachey sustained a signal defeat, he was not vanquished. He continued to retain his liking for the income tax, and this "odious" impost was not repealed so long as Lord Mayo remained Viceroy, even though his Lordship had recorded his opinion that its practical working had well-nigh become a source of political danger. Prompted by Mr. John Strachey, Lord Mayo brought pressure to bear upon the Chiefs of Jeypore and Jodhpore to make them surrender the Sambhur Salt Lake to the British Government. This was the first step taken towards the abolition of the Inland Customs Line—a measure not consummated until Mr. John Strachey had become *de facto* Governor-General of India for the second time during the reign of Lord Lytton. As a member of Lord Mayo's Government, Mr. Strachey wrote a minute in which he expressed his strong conviction that the State was sacrificing a very large amount of revenue, which might be derived from an enhancement of the assessments upon land in the Upper Provinces, and that a considerable sum of money which legitimately belonged to the public exchequer was being frittered away. This minute recorded at a time when a new Settlement of the North Western Provinces was in progress produced its natural consequences. It had a most injurious effect on over-zealous settlement officers, always anxious to show as much increase in their assessments as possible, with a view to earn the approbation of their superiors upon which their advancement depends. On the assassination of Lord Mayo at the Andamans in February, 1872, Sir John Strachey, for he had now been made a Knight Commander of the Star of India—as Sinior Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, acted as *ad interim* Governor-General until the arrival of Lord Napier of Marchistown (now Baron Napier and Ettrick) from Madras. On the assumption of the Viceroyalty by Lord Northbrook Sir John Strachey saw that his occupation was gone, and he, accordingly, drew in his horns. Under the strong, just and conscientious rule of the new Viceroy, who had acquired a thorough knowledge of Indian affairs as Private Secretary to Sir Charles Wood (now Lord Halifax) when President of the Board of Control, and as Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir John Strachey's crotchets could not influence the course of Indian administration. Lord Northbrook made him feel that he was a mere councillor and nothing more. On the expiry of his term of service in the Viceroy's Council, Sir John Strachey went home on a year's furlough, deeply disappointed at his failure to carry out fully the measures on which he had set his heart and the progress of which the sudden death of Lord Mayo had arrested.

On return from England in the spring of 1874, Sir John Strachey was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in succession to Sir William Muir. This appointment was received with a sense of relief and alarm by the official classes and the Native community respectively. The people of the North-Western Provinces looked on the selection of Sir John Strachey to rule over them as a piece of ill-fortune. They knew well that he was a crotcheteer and a pedant, and that he had never given any proof of his sympathy with the children of the soil. They recollected the views he had expressed as a member of Lord Mayo's Government in regard to what he considered the lightness of the assessment upon land in the North-Western Provinces. This was enough to fill them with alarm. Happily, for them the new Lieutenant-Governor's failing health prevented his doing the mischief that he would have otherwise caused. On the other hand, the official classes generally, and the members of the Covenanted Civil Service in particular, hailed with joy the advent to power of one who so warmly sympathized with their views and feelings. Sir John Strachey's two years' rule over the North-Western Provinces was almost a perfect blank. It will, however, be remembered for three things. Scarcely had the new Lieutenant-Governor assumed charge of the Province, when he was called upon to deal with the distress which had declared itself in the districts of the Benares division adjoining Behar where Lord Northbrook's famine relief measures were in full operation. Sir William Muir had opened relief works in Gorakhpore and Basti to provide the able-bodied poor with the means of earning their bread. Almost the first official act of his successor was to characterise these works as "a vast picnic," and to apply those stringent tests which keep away people from relief works in time of distress, and which, as Mr. Caird and Mr. Sullivan have pertinently observed, convert relief labourers into gangs of prisoners and the supervising officers into jail warders. Sir John Strachey created a Department of Agriculture for the North-Western Provinces and placed it under Mr. Buck. The work done by this Department from its establishment to the date of Mr. Buck's departure on furlough, was lately reviewed in these columns. Its pretensions have been mercilessly exposed by Sir Ashley Eden with his usual vigour and fearlessness. Sir John Strachey's name will, however, be gratefully remembered for the measures he took, while Lieutenant-Governer of the North-Western Provinces, for the preservation of the many buildings of beauty and interest with which those provinces abound. If he had occupied the Allahabad musnud for some time more, he would have rescued many of these buildings from the "state of lamentable despair and dilapidation" into which they had been allowed by the British Government to fall. Sir John made arrangements for the restoration of the temple of Gobind Deva at Brindaban, of the Taj, and of the Palace buildings in the Agra Fort. If these works were not completed, it was certainly not his fault. In reducing the District Superintendent of Police to the position of an assistant to the Magistrate in the Police Department and in altering the constitution of the Allahabad Board of Revenue, Sir John Strachey merely followed the example which had been set by Sir George Campbell in Bengal. It was not to be expected that the educational policy which had been pursued by Sir William Muir should find favour with his successor. Sir John Strachey rightly held that the poor results of English education in the North-Western Provinces did not justify the expenditure of the money then allotted for the maintenance of Government Schools and Colleges. He did not, however, care to enquire why the advantages of English education were not appreciated by the Natives of the Upper Provinces. If he had had time, he would have greatly cut down the educational grants; but this congenial task was reserved for his successor.

When, after ruling over the North-Western Provinces for a couple of years, Sir John Strachey was obliged to go home on six months' sick leave, it was generally expected that his Indian career had come to an end, and that the country had for good been freed from his baneful influence. This expectation, to the great misfortune of the people of India, British as well as Feudatory, was not realized. The mischief he had done during Lord Mayo's reign had been repaired by Lord Northbrook so far as it was possible to repair it. The "odious" income tax had been abolished; some of the most obnoxious of the local cesses imposed as a consequence of the so-called Decen-

tralization Scheme had been done away with ; Manchester had been given to understand in plain terms that in dealing with the question of the remission of the cotton duties the Indian Government would be guided solely by a regard to the interests of the people of India ; the disastrous policy of laying out vast sums of money in canals and railways without carefully considering whether the works would prove really productive had been abandoned ; the blow aimed at high education had been averted ; the pernicious system of giving gratuitous relief to infirm and helpless paupers in enclosed poor-houses in time of famine had been replaced by a system of village inspection ; in a word, the tone of Indian administration lowered since the accession of Sir John Lawrence to the Viceroyalty had been greatly altered and improved. But at an unlucky moment Lord Lytton was sent out to succeed Lord Northbrook, charged with the execution of an "Imperial" policy. The new Viceroy naturally desired to have at his elbow an adviser on whom he could place implicit reliance in all matters relating to the internal administration of the empire just as he had one to guide him in frontier affairs in the person of his Military Secretary Colonel (now Sir George) Pomeroy Colley. His choice fell upon Sir John Strachey, than whom he could not have found an agent better fitted for his purpose. Sir William Muir having retired from his position in the Viceroy's Council, the portfolio of Indian finance was offered to Sir John Strachey. It is needless to say that he eagerly clutched at the offer, as it seemed to furnish him with the long-wished-for opportunity to give effect to those measures, the progress of which had been arrested by the sudden death of Lord Mayo. The new Finance Minister assumed charge of his office at Delhi in the last week of December, 1876, and made his influence felt in the course of a few days. Scarcely had the festivities in connection with the Imperial Proclamation come to an end when the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces was announced. The measure was in itself desirable both on financial and administrative grounds ; but the manner in which it was carried out merited the condemnation of all unprejudiced persons. The Government of India distinctly declared that the only change which the union of the smaller with the bigger province would effect, would be abolition of the Chief Commissionership at Lucknow and that the various Departments in Oudh would be left untouched. The ink with which this pledge or declaration was recorded had hardly been dry when the work of uniting the Oudh Departments with the corresponding ones in the North-Western Provinces was pushed on with great vigour. The natural consequence of this was to create in the public mind a feeling of distrust in the good faith of Government ; but it was not discovered until two years later that even the most solemn and emphatic pledges cannot bind Sir John Strachey. A few days afterwards it became as clear and unmistakeable as the sun at midday that Lord Lytton, like Lord Mayo, had proved an apt pupil in the hands of the Finance Minister in all matters relating to the internal administration of the Empire. The Duke of Buckingham had shown a tendency to deal with the terrible famine in Madras on the relief principles followed by Lord Northbrook in Behar. This Sir John Strachey could not endure Lord Northbrook's noble policy to which was due the remarkably successful management of the Bengal famine of 1873-74 was completely reversed, and a new policy was propounded in the memorable despatch addressed to Sir Richard Temple on the 16th January, 1877, in his capacity of Famine Delegate in Southern India This despatch, which bore internal evidence of Sir John Strachey's authorship, was an elaborate and scornful impeachment of all that Sir Richard Temple had done in Behar three years before. It was, in fact, an emphatic condemnation of Lord Northbrook's famine policy. The despatch laid down that "while it is the desire of the Government of India that every effort should be made so far as the resources of the State admit for the prevention of deaths from famine, it is essential in the present state of the finances that the most severe economy should be exercised," and that "even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal." The consequence of this policy was what might have been easily predicted. Upwards of five millions of human beings died the most horrible of all deaths—death from starvation—in Southern India in the miserable time of the late famine. The mortality would have been far greater had not Lord Lytton visited the famine stricken-tracts in August 1877, and seen with his own eyes the real state of things there. The famine relief principles laid down by Sir John Strachey immediately after his assumption of the charge of the Finance Department were further developed a few months later. When a famine befell the North-Western Provinces towards the close of 1877 in consequence of the almost total failure of the autumn crops of the year Sir John Strachey determined that there should be no famine whatever the fact might be. Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant-Governor of those provinces, had represented to the Supreme Government the necessity of suspending the *kharif* instalments of the land revenue demand, stating that its collection would ruin the mass of revenue-payers. But Sir John Strachey paid no heed to this representation, and directed the rigorous exaction of the revenue instalments as if nothing had happened. As the Supreme Government declined to make any grants from the Imperial Exchequer for meeting the widespread and intense distress in the North-Western Provinces in 1877 78, no adequate relief measures were undertaken on the occasion, and the natural result was a frightful mortality. Thus, Sir John Strachey signalised the commencement of his career as Finance Minister by starving several millions of the most industrious and patient agricultural and labouring classes of the country to death.

It was not, however, till the publication of his first financial statement that the public fully realized the prospect before them. The Budget of 1877-78 disclosed the programme of the new Finance Minister. It was well calculated to fill the public mind with alarm. Its most prominent feature was a further development of the so-called Decentralization scheme which had been introduced by Sir John Strachey and his brother General Richard Strachey in 1870 during the Viceroyalty of Lord Mayo. Not only was the "ticcadaree" system extended to some additional departments of the public service, but local responsibility for so-called reproductive public works was enforced. The Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces undertook to pay the interest on the capital outlay of railways and canals in their respective jurisdiction. As these works, with one or two exceptions, were financial failures, the immediate result of the measure was the imposition of a Public Works Cess in Bengal and a License Tax in the North-Western Provinces. The Financial Statement for 1877-78, as we have said above, disclosed the programme of the new Finance Minister. It was announced "that besides a fair income over ordinary expenditure such a margin should be provided in ordinary times, as shall constitute a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines." That the Inland Customs Line which was described as "that opprobrium of our Government' should be abolished ; that the "real and serious grievance" of Manchester should be redressed by the remission of the cotton duties, in accordance with the orders of the Home Government, to which the Government of India, it was explained owed "a loyal and unhesitating obedience." Sir John Strachey was not content with this programme. He went further and anxiously looked forward to the day when all customs duties would cease to hamper trade, and the ports of India would be "thrown open freely to the commerce of the world." The Finance Minister at once set to work to carry out his programme. In the last week of 1877 a supplementary financial statement was brought forward for providing, besides a fair income over ordinary expenditure, for such a surplus in ordinary times as should suffice to meet the cost of famine relief. It was explained that for this purpose an improvement of two millions pounds sterling was required in our financial position, *viz.*, £1,500,000 for famine relief and the balance as a margin to meet unforeseen contingencies ; that of this sum £700,000 having been provided for by the extension of the decentralization scheme and by the imposition of additional taxation in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, it remained to raise £800,000 for famine relief ; and that this sum was to be obtained by levying a License tax throughout the Empire and by imposing additional rates on land in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces. The preambles to the various Bills which were introduced into the Supreme and the Local Legislative Councils to give effect to these proposals stated in plain terms that additional revenue was needed for providing for the cost of famine relief. But Sir John Strachey, with characteristic cleverness, declined to constitute the proceeds of the new taxes into a statutory fund. This arrangement led the public to suspect that the money obtained by additional taxation with the ostensible object of providing for famine relief would be merged in the general revenues of the Empire. Time, the great vindicator of truth, showed that this suspicion was not ill-founded. The Budget of 1879-80 quietly announced the disappearance of the famine reserve, even though Lord Lytton had given an emphatic and solemn pledge to the effect, that not a rupee of the proceeds of the new taxes would be applied to any purpose other than that insuring the country against famine. In the teeth of his pledge the famine fund was deliberately misappropriated. It was shamelessly applied to defraying the expenses of the Affghan war and to remitting the cotton duties partially. This was a gross breach of faith, on the part of the Government, but Sir John Strachey saw nothing wrong in it. He contended that there had been no misappropriation of the famine fund ; but the public, both European and Native, refused to be convinced by his logic.

The abolition of the Inland Customs Line was no doubt a desirable reform in itself ; but the manner in which it was brought about cannot be sufficiently condemned. The first steps towards the carrying out of the measure we have seen were taken by Sir John Strachey during the Viceroyalty of Lord Mayo, when he persuaded that nobleman to acquire the Sambhur Salt Lake from the Chiefs of Jeypore and Jodpore, and to raise the salt tax in Madras and Bombay. In order to abolish the Customs Line, it was necessary (1) to equalise the salt duties throughout India, and (2) to suppress the manufacture of salt in the Native States. At the beginning of 1877, that is, as soon as Sir John Strachey had become *de facto* Governor-General of India for the second time Mr Allan Hume was charged with the duty of compelling the Chiefs of Rajputana and Central India to surrender the salt-producing sources in their respective territories to the British Government and to acquiesce in the imposition of a salt tax of Rs. 2-8 a maund on their subjects—a blessing which the latter had not enjoyed before. By the salt arrangements concluded with these Chiefs, who were forced to accept a measure most repugnant to them, the British Government became a great gainer. It has saved the cost and trouble of maintaining the Customs Line, and has at the same time profited by the imposition upon the people of Rajputana and Central India of a salt tax at the same rate which prevailed in British territory. The suppression of salt manufacture in the Native States threw thousands of persons out of employment. For these heavy losses Sir John Strachey compensated the people of Rajputana and Central India by the remission of the British sugar duty—a poor compensation after all. The sugar duty was paid by the well-to-do classes ; while a tax upon salt, a necessary article of life and health, fell even upon the poorest of the poor. Sir John Strachey deliberately threw away lakhs of rupees by reducing the salt duty in Bengal and Northern India, of which no body complained, and he filled the gaps thus caused by raising the salt tax in Madras and Bombay by 40 per cent. at a time when the people of those Presidencies had hardly recovered from the effects of a disastrous famine, and by compelling the assent of the Chiefs of Rajputana and Central India by using pressure of the most improper kind to a measure that they abhorred. It was in this way that the abolition of the Inland Customs Line was brought about. The admirers of Sir John Strachey tell us that the equalization of the salt duties has given relief to 130 millions of people in Northern India, while it has increased the burdens of only the few millions in Southern India. But this view is utterly misleading. The 130 millions of Northern India do not at all feel the relief which Sir John Strachey has given ; whereas the enhancement of the salt duty presses heavily on the people of Madras and Bombay Presidencies. But the retiring Finance Minister did not care for the practical results of his measures. He was quite satisfied if theoretical symmetry and excellence were secured.

Another fiscal change proposed by Sir John Strachey was the remission of the cotton duties and the gradual abolition of all customs, so as to make India a free port. This has been the dream of his life, and he had spared no efforts to realize it. The first step towards the carrying out of this measure was taken in March 1878, when the Government of India exempted from import duty the coarser yarns, and the goods made of such yearns, at a sacrifice of revenue amounting to £22,227. At the same time many articles were removed from the Import Tariff, in order to pave the way for the entire abolition of all customs duties. The notification issued in March 1878 exempting the coarser cotton goods from import duty had been so worded that its practical working involved great difficulty and uncertainty. We will not say that this was done on purpose to enable Sir John Strachey to widen the scope of the exemption. In the beginning of 1879 a Tariff Commission was appointed to consider and report on the matter. And though the Commission reported that the yarn employed in manufacture in the Indian mills rarely exceeded 27s, Sir John Strachey exempted from import duty all cotton goods not containing yarn of a higher number than 30's. This measure entailed an immediate sacrifice of revenue to the extent of £200,000 at a time when the finances of the Empire were in an extremely unsatisfactory condition. The Home Government, though it had directed the abolition of the cotton duties, had repeatedly laid down that the measure

should be carried out when it could be done without imposing fresh taxation. But Sir John Strachey carried out these instructions in his own fashion. He sacrificed fully one-fourth of the revenue derived from the cotton duties at a time "when it was merely an equivocation to say that fresh taxation had not been imposed to fill the void." They did not feel ashamed to declare that in reducing the cotton duties the Government had been guided solely by a regard *to the true interests of the people of India*. In spite of his sophistries, every intelligent and unprejudiced person clearly saw that the License Tax had been imposed a year before simply with a view to fill the void that would be caused by the remission of the cotton duties. The retiring Finance Minister guided by abstract economical principles and *doctrinaire* folly, subjected the people of India to irritating and demoralizing direct taxation for the benefit of the powerful and rich cotton lords of Lancashire. Lord Lytton, shortly after his assumption of the Viceroyalty, had uttered these memorable words in reply to the address of welcome presented to him by the Calcutta Trades Association :—"Let me take this opportunity of assuring you that so far as I am aware, the abolition or reduction of the cotton duties at the cost of adding one sixth pence to the taxation of this country, has never been advocated or even been contemplated by Her Magesty's Secretary of State for India." The way in which a partial remission of the cotton duties was effected in March 1879, furnished a significant commentary on those words. It is beyond question that if the policy of the remission of the cotton duties had been guided by a regard to the true interests of the people of India, they would not have been reduced at the time it was done, when their reduction of necessity involved the imposition of a very unpopular direct taxation to make good the loss. The remission of the cotton and sugar duties involving a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of half a million sterling made a very considerable hole in the customs revenue ; and if Sir John Strachey had remained in charge of our finances for a few years more, India would have been made a free port. As it is, he has so cleverly managed that if his policy be maintained, the total remission of the cotton duties would be inevitable. He has made the limit of exemption so liberal that the Lancashire manufacturers can by a little adaptation bring the bulk of their goods within it. If Sir John Strachey had once removed the cotton duties, he would have found no difficulty in abolishing the remaining import duties, which are quite unimportant. And if all the import duties had been abolished, the Government of India would not have considered it worth while to maintain the export duties on rice yielding about half a million pounds sterling. In this way had the retiring Finance Minister begun to work by remitting the sugar and reducing the cotton duties, in order to give effect to his magnificent scheme of making India a free port. And the entire abolition of the customs duties would have involved the imposition of heavy direct taxation to make up for it. Fortunate it is for India that Sir John Strachey was foiled in his efforts to put the finishing stroke upon his work by a most opportune swing of the political pendulum in the United Kingdom last spring.

If the retiring Finance Minister leaves India without abolishing the octroi duties which he considers as objectionable in principle as the cotton duties, it is certainly not his fault, it is only his misfortune. So far back as 1868, while a member of Sir John Lawrence's Government he struck a severe blow at the system of Municipal octroi taxation. In that year the Government of India recorded a resolution in which it was laid down that octroi duties "should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of the transit trade." These orders did not produce the result desired by Sir John Strachey. The local authorities for obvious reasons received them with general disapproval and opposition ; and the consequence was that they were not carried out fully. Accordingly, Sir John Strachey introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council towards the close of the Simla season of 1879 a Bill to regulate town-duties. Octroi duties form the back bone of Municipal taxation over a great part of the Empire. The proportion of the Municipal income derived from the octroi, to use Sir John Strachey's own words, amounts "in the Bombay Presidency (including the town of Bombay) to about four-sevenths of the whole ; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to about ten-elevenths of the whole ; and in the Punjab and Central Provinces, it is much higher ; town-duties constituting almost the only resource of the Municipalities of the provinces." If Sir John's Bill had become law, and it would have become law, if the late general election had given the Conservatives a fresh lease of power ; the octroi would have been a thing of the past ; and it would have been necessary for the Municipalities of the provinces where it is in force to have recourse to direct taxation recoup the loss. Fortunately the Bill was placed before Lord Hartington who immediately put his foot upon it. The death-blow which Sir John Strachey had aimed at the octroi duties was thus averted. One thing in connection with the Town-duties Bill brought forward by Sir John Strachey last year should not be forgotten. The resolution of the 1868 enumerated the articles which might not be subjected to octroi duties. Cloth was not then included in the list. But the Bill of 1879 declared in plain terms that Municipal octroi duties should not be imposed upon cloth. This needed no comment to make the public realize its significance.

We have now come to the crowning point in Sir John Strachey's Indian career. The other incidents may be forgotten in course of time when the mischief caused by his measures will have been repaired by wise administrators ; but his "Prosperity Budget" can never be forgotten. It will live in the memory of England and India so long as common honesty has its value among men. The Financial Statement for 1379-80 had been so strongly condemned by all classes in the country European and native and had so much alarmed the friends of India in England that when it was laid before the House of Commons in May 1879, Mr. Stanhope, the then Under-Secretary of India found it necessary, in order to disarm adverse criticism to declare on behalf of Her Magesty's Government that steps would be taken to place the finances of the Empire on a sound footing, not by the imposition of additional taxation but by a large reduction of expenditure. The financial condition of India had created much uneasiness in England, and had furnished the leaders of the Opposition with excellent materials for attacking the Conservative Government. This state of things was most undesirable at a time when a General Election was drawing nigh. The task of making the British public believe that the finances of India were in a highly flourishing condition, for it was exceedingly difficult ; but Sir John Strachey was equal to it. The difficulty was great but not insurmountable. Six weeks before the close of the official year he produced his famous "Prosperity Budget." Every body acquainted with the actual state of things in the country felt instinctively that it could not be true, and that there must have been a grave error somewhere. The suspicions of the public were soon confirmed. It was discovered that the expenses of the Afghan War had been grossly under-estimated. Sir John Strachey evidently considering prudence to be the better part of valour entered confession of judgment and admitted that the war estimates were wrong to the extent of *at least* £4,000,000. This was not a full confession. There was a general suspicion that the whole truth had not perhaps been told. Sir John was obliged to make a second confession, and declare that the Afghan War would not cost less than to £15,000,000 or £10,000,000 more than the estimate. He made an elaborate defence of the error in the Budget ; but the public clung to the belief that it was impossible that such a grave error could have been committed by a clever man like Sir John Strachey. The boasted surplus in the "Prosperity Budget" vanished into a heavy deficit, and Sir John's defence served only to immerse him deeper in the mire. The public could not conceive how, in the face of an expenditure of over two millions a month going on beyond the frontier, Sir John should have thought that in providing for the war expenditure on the scale, which had proved sufficient for the preceding year he was doing all that he could be expected to do. The Budget for 1880-81 was a fitting close to the retiring Finance Minister's official life.

The Indian career of Sir John Strachey teaches a practical lesson of inestimable value. The lesson is that, a mere crotcheteer, however clever he may be, cannot be a successful statesman. From beginning to end the retiring Finance Minister's mind has been full of crotchets. He is nothing more than a wild theorist and a pedantic *doctrinaire*. The application to India of his ideas picked up at the feet of the wildest social and economical theorists of Europe, has been productive of incalculable evils. He has throughout his long official life shown himself lamentably deficient in *the* one quality, which is essential to the success of Anglo-Indian rulers, *viz.*, sympathy with the ruled. When a deputation headed by the Duke of Argyll waited upon Sir James Outram on his death-bed to tell him how highly his valuable services were appreciated by his countrymen, that remarkable soldier-statesman uttered these memorable words :—"If to any thing in myself I owe such success as I may have attained, it is mainly to this that throughout my career I have loved the people of India, regarded their country as my home, and made their weal my first object." Throughout his long official life Sir John Strachey has never loved the people of India ; he has never sympathized with them ; he has never made their weal his first object. He would, indeed, have indignantly resented it, if any one had accused him of this weakness. In devising his measures he did not care to consider whether they were suited to Indian conditions or even whether they were founded upon the eternal principles of justice. He was satisfied if he were allowed to give effect to "the convictions of a lifetime." He did not know that the great thing in governing an Asiatic people is to let them alone as much as possible ; that every change is not necessarily an improvement, that theoretical excellence is not the only thing at which genuine statesmanship should aim. He has been found out, and he leaves India disgraced and fallen, though the decorations bestowed upon him by his Sovereign have not been taken back. We trust Indian administration may not again be subjected to his pernicious influence.

NOTES OF TRAVEL IN THE N. W. P.

BY A TRAVELLER.

I.

Referring to your recent comments upon an article of the *Indian Herald* I give you, in concurrence with the views expressed by you on the manifold advantages of travelling a hurried account of my recent travels from Calcutta to Upper Hindoostan during the late holidays.

I left Calcutta on the morning of October 8, and took 6 o'clock loop passenger train. As soon as I was at the station my troubles began ; the first commenced with elbowing. Two days more for the greatest national festival and this was the first train, there was consequently an immense crowd of most anxious passengers struggling hard to have access to the trains. The booking offices were literally besieged, mostly by third class passengers, notwithstanding the shoving and pushing of the Police. My next difficulty was with respect to the booking of my luggage, A half old European or Eurasian was superintending the work, who used the terms *koom* and *tomara* freely and indiscriminately towards every native. I was obliged therefore to call him to be better mannered, he however remained silent. To Europeans he was as a matter of course all attentive and respectful. By the bye, is the distinction or difference between the European and native in the Railway never to cease ? This is however an old story, so I pass it by. Well the concourse of eager passengers, as I have already told you, was immense. The third class booking clerks however after distributing a number of 3rd class tickets suddenly closed the doors to the bitter disappointment, I may almost say, bewild rement of distant passengers. So two of my followers were left behind. I had through the courtesy of the Station Master of Howrah, a very obliging gentleman, secured a reserved 2nd. class compartment, but how surprised I was when I found that the last bell had been sounded and the train was about to start and my servants, four in number, though provided with their tickets, had found no room in any one of the 3rd class carriages, so I had to put up a temporary cloth partition in my reserved compartment and take and keep them in half of this compartment up to Hoogly. I called the Station Master's attento my uncomfortable situation, he however shrugged his shoulders and said, can't help. The disappointment, trouble and annoyance to which the passengers were subjected could have been easily prevented by the Railway officials by (1) running a special train to Burdwan on that morning, the commencement of the holidays, or (2) by attaching a few extra 3rd class carriages to the train up to Burdwan or (3) by not booking local passengers by this train to whom the local trains were available. But who cares for the comfort and convenience of 3rd class passengers ?

Travelling by the Loop line I arrived the next day at Benares and getting out of the train at Raj Ghat I walked with my luggage to the river side and here commenced the usual difficulty which is nothing more than a sore annoyance viz. the engagement of a suitable boat to cross over to the holy city. Every Bengali gentleman knows too well the extent of oppressions practised at Raj Ghat under the very eye of the Police stationed there by the *Ticcadar* or ijardar of the Raj Ghat Government ferry who is a *Lilputian despot* here. At every new settlement, the amount of rent of this ferry, I was told, is enhanced and with that his extortions also increase. Of course no boatman is, by *law*, allowed to ply his boat for ferry purposes within a distance of a public ferry. The rule however or more probably the misrule, which obtains here, is that even though you might go beyond the boundaries of the public ferry you must cross over to the holy city by this ferry. If you do not do so you must pay the same amount of hire for your boat to the Ticadar a sum as you pay to your boatman. In plainer words if you engage the boat for a rupee you must pay another Rupee to the Ticadar, or else you will not be allowed to get on board your boat ; the boatman would never take you in, so long as you have not squared your account with the Ticadar. Not only must you quietly, tamely and submissively pay an equal amount of your boat-hire to the Ticadar, often through your boatman but over and above that you must also pay the usual ferry toll for every soul you take on board as also for your luggage, or baggage and if this is not done, the Majhee will never move his boat ; if he attempts to do so the Ticadar will be down upon you and the Majhee—and will offer the grossest insults, even go the length of assaulting your men and the Majhee. There is a second edition of this zoolum on your return journey also. I heard with surprise and found it hard to believe that no complaints against the Ticadar are attended to. People going to Benares for a short time can ill afford to complain and be thus detained there. The new bridge proposed to be built here will perhaps make this zoolum disappear but a couple of years will hill run, before the bridge is completed. Even then it is feared it will not cease as the foot passengers traffic will be farmed out and the farmer will continue this *zuburdustism*. Would you on behalf of the thousands of visitors to the holy city raise your powerful voice and draw the attention of the powers that be, to the removal of this evil which is very loudly complained of. I have myself been thrice subjected to this extortion.

There is no incident connected with my visit to the holy city except that I was much amused to hear a chimerical project of ridding Benares of the herds of monkeys that infest

the place. The plan settled is to deport every monkey from Benares. I heard that so far as Bengalitold, was concerned the contractors had agreed to do the work for Rs. 14 or 1,500. But for Durgabari or the monkey-temple, the contractors have demanded Rs. 2,000, the number of the monkeys that live and fatten here on the charity of the pilgrims being the greatest. I think they may as well try to deport all musquitos from Benares. They may catch and encage the lot that is now there, but depend upon it, no sooner they do this than another body of new comers will soon swarm in to fill the vacancy the whole country around Benares abounds in monkeys.

From Benares I went to Mathura where I put up with our esteemed countrymen Baba Sitol Chandra Mukerjea, now in the employ of the great Seths of Mathura, whose hospitality and assistance in in all shapes, and kind which he so cheerfully renders to his countrymen are well known. This was the *Bijoya Dusomy* day and the Ramlila which is celebrated throughout Upper Hindustan put me in mind of this happy day with us, Hindoos. I was taken to the place where the ceremony takes place which is little over a mile distant from the mound known as the Kansalila, where Krishna fought and killed Kansa. There within a large enclosure I saw two little boys personating, Ram and his brother Lakshan with bows and arrows, fighting hugely dressed Rakhusas. The figure of Ravana was also a huge and hideous structure being some 20 ft. in height. It was lying close by on the ground when I went in, but afterwards raised up and after the sham fights were over, was burnt down to ashes and the crowd dispersed.

From Mathura, I went to Brindabun, which is fast extending its boundaries. Every year sees some new temples built and new idols set up so that Hindooism though assailed on all sides is still ahead there. I heard some complaints here against the Municipality, particularly against its head the Magistrate or the Joint—who is invariably described as a little autocrat. I return to Mathura and drove through the different parts of its city and suburbs,—visiting the spot called Janum Bhoomi or Karagriha where Vasudeva and Devaki were kept confined by their enemy Kansa, and Krishna was born, within a few yards of which is situated the "Putra Kundo" in which Krishna's delivery rags are said to have been washed. It is a tank of solid mansonry work built by Maharaja Sindhia's Kamdar.

The Municipality have erected a new gate here with a very high stone arch at a total cost of Rs. 13,731. This I heard was originally named the Hardinge arch in honor of Mr. Bradford Hardinge, the Collector. While at Mathura, I saw young Sett Lutchman Dass the successor to the famous Sett Govinda Dass whose princely munificence is well known throughout Upper Hindoostan for which as also for his conspicuous loyalty he obtained a C. S. I., at the last Durbar in the Government House. From what I heard and saw of the young man he has proved a worthy successor to his great uncle.

I heard here an amusing story of Municipal election, the elective system having been introduced here. It is this—when the time for Municipal election arrives, Chuprasis are sent round the city and the electors are gathered together and *sumjowed* to give their votes in favor of particular persons of whom a list is prepared beforehand in anticipation of their being elected Commissioners. The electors readily respond in the usual train of *Johukoom Khodabund*. Is not this Municipal election with a vengeance?

From Mathura I went to Delhi where I visited the whole of the ruins of old and new Delhi with the exception of Toglogabad. Here I may say for the first time in my life, I saw wonders. I was surprised to hear that good many of our friends go to Delhi, walk through the streets and come away quite satisfied with a visit to the interior of the Fort where the celebrated *Dewane Khas* and *Dewane Am* are and the Moti Musjid or the Pearl Mosque and the Juma Musjid do still exist. Some visit the Kutub and thus finish their visit to Delhi. I was still more surprised to learn that one of our notabilities went to Delhi and did not trouble himself with even going to the interior of the fort where the splendid Dewane Khas built of marble and inlaid with wreathes of gold can still be seen in excellent condition on a side wall of which are engraved in Persian characters the following couplet.

"Agur forthus |Burruca a Zuminest
Haminust, Haminust Haminust."—(ANGLICE.)

If there is a place on earth like heaven, it is here it is here, it is here.

The gentleman I heard only passed round the Juma Musjid and then attended to his duty.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE STATED in our last that His Excellency the Viceroy was expected in Calcutta on last Wednesday, but owing to his fever not abating and exhaustion the Vice-regal party have halted at Allahabad. For two or three days the fever seemed to be obstinate, but the latest news we are glad to state is assuring enough. The latest message received from the Press Commissioner on the subject is to the following effect:

Dated Calcutta 11th December. 1880.

His Excellency the Viceroy has passed a fairly good night, debility still great, but all other symptoms are yielding most satisfactorily to treatment.

It is said that His Excellency is suffering from Elephanta fever which he caught on his visit to the Elephanta Caves. Although His Excellency is much better, it is not likely that he will be able to come down to Calcutta for some days. The greatest anxiety and sympathy prevail throughout the country, and all India prays for the speedy restoration of his health.

WE HAD appealed to Sir Ashley Eden to take due notice of the outrageous conduct of Mr. Campbell, Judge of Backergunge, in the latrine case, and we are glad to learn that we did not appeal in vain. We hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has censured him in his usual slashing style, degraded him from the position of Judge to that of Joint-Magistrate, stopped his promotion for six months, and ordered his transfer from Burrisal. This is as it should be. May not the letter to Mr. Campbell be published by way of warning to other officers of like temperament?

WE HEAR that the Government of Bengal has recommended to the Government of India Kumar Girendranarain Deb, son of Raja Rajendranarain Bahadur, and grandson of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur, for nomination to the Civil Service as a probationer. He is now a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. R. L. Mangles now on leave will be appointed a Member of the Board of Revenue, in succession to Mr. C. T. Buckland, who retires in March next.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Bengalee* has been publishing for some time past both letters and leaders anent certain high-handed proceedings of the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, which are simply disgraceful. We only wonder that officers within hail of the capital could play such fantastic tricks. We do hope that the Lieutenant-Governor will take notice of the vagaries of this officer in the same manner as he has done of those of the Judge of Backergunge.

WE HAVE received copies of an interesting correspondence between the British Indian Association and the Government of Bengal regarding the new Rent Bill. They have come to hand too late for a lengthened notice in this issue. The British Indian Association appealed to the Bengal Government for full information as to the course which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to take in reference to the Bill. Mr. Mackenzie, under instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor, informs the Association that His Honor is not prepared at present to formulate the modifications, which will probably be necessary in the scheme of the Rent Commission, but would invite the attention of the Association to the following three points: 1*stly* the establishment of the occupancy right upon a broad and permanent basis, 2*ndly* the preparation of a table of rates of each district by a District Commission for enhancement of rent, 3*rdly* the simplification of the procedure for the recovery of arrears of rent. We hope public attention will be directed specially to these three points.

NATIVE OPINION of Bombay gives an English translation of a Mahrathi circular issued by a Collector, from which we give the following extract:

In reference to pure *dumala* (alienated) lands, which are subject to Government dues like Judi. if the *dumala* holder fail to pay the Government dues at the specified times according to instalments, the *dumala* holder will forfeit all his rights to the land which will be entered as Government land. Such land will further be considered to belong to Government, and being entered in the class of waste land, will be dealt with under rules applicable to waste land.

If a khatedar of government (survey occupant) who is not a dumala holder, fail to pay the government assessment due from any land the whole land included in his khata will be forfeited to government and must be dealt with in the manner mentioned in paragraph I.

Even when the rights to land have been held forfeit to government in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 the arrears of revenue due from such land should be recovered by their means mentioned in Chapter XI. of the Revenue code.

Only ten days' grace after the instalments become due will be allowed to ryots for payment of the Government demand. In default the lands will be forfeited. Why should not the lands be sold as in Bengal and in the other provinces for arrear of revenue. In that case the defaulter would not be deprived of the surplus of the sale proceeds. It is strange that while the Government of Bengal is proposing a law for the abolition of eviction for non-payment of rent, the Bombay Government has by an executive order, we take it that the Collector could not have issued the above circular without the sanction of the local Government, proclaimed confiscation of lands for non-payment of revenue.

IN REPLY to the address of the Poona Survajanik Sabha Lord Ripon, referring to the Education Despatch of 1854 said, "I have always looked upon that despatch as the charter of Indian education; and, gentlemen, it is upon the lines of that despatch that I should desire to found my educational policy in this country, at the same time having regard to the changed circumstances of the advancing times in which we live." Regarding the relations of the British Government with the Native Princes His Lordship remarked:

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that the policy of the Government and the Queen-Empress is founded firmly and unremittingly upon the principles laid down in the proclamation of Lord Canning, and which were embodied in the *sanads* that he granted. We fully recognize that it is a great advantage not only to the chiefs themselves, but to the British Government, that there should be Native States in India; but at the same time, gentlemen that era of peace which English rule has established throughout this country, under the Government of the Paramount Power, of itself renders it necessary that we should from time to time remind those who dwell under its shadow that they are bound to show that the administration of their States is good.

His Lordship thus concluded: "I do not think that the Viceroy of India ought to be given to much speaking, and certainly I for one would much prefer that when my term of office comes to an end, the people of India should be able to say "Well he has on the whole been better than his word," than that they should say," He has used large sounding and big phrases, but has done nothing to give them a tangible shape. (Hear hear.) It seems to me what India wants at the present moment is peace and rest, that she may devote herself to the advancement and progress of agriculture and commerce." It is remarkable that while all the utterances of Lord Ripon have been just and conciliatory His Lordship has not committed himself by a single sentence.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Sir James Colville, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. In 1845 he was appointed Advocate-General, Calcutta, in 1848 a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court when he was knighted, in 1855 Chief Justice and in 1859 retired. On return to England he was appointed assessor to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Indian Appeals, being at the same time sworn in as a Privy Councillor. In November 1865, he was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee; and in November 1871, he was appointed to act as one of the paid members of that body, but he soon after retired. Sir James Colville was a zealous friend of the cause of native education. He was President of the Council of Education and used to take a lively interest in his work. He also served for several years as President of the Asiatic Society, and contributed much to its prosperity by his wise counsel and personal influence. As Vice-President of Lord Dalhousie's Legislative Council he took an active part in passing the Widow Marriage Act. Sir James Colville was a clever writer, and his literary skill was not unfrequently availed of by both Europeans and Natives. A remarkable instance occurred at the memorial meeting in honor of Lord Hardinge. There was a division at the meeting, one party headed by Mr. Longueville Clarke, Mr. Theodore Dickens, and Mr. James Hume proposed a public building, while the other party headed by Babu Ramgopal Ghose proposed a statue. Babu Ramgopal carried the day, but the wording of his resolution was not accepted by the meeting. Several gentlemen present tried their hands, but they did not prove successful. At last Sir James Colville came to the rescue, and the resolution drafted by him was unanimously agreed to. Sir James counted some of his best friends among native gentlemen of Bengal.

THE IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND of Bengal has been brought to a close. A meeting of the Central Committee was held on Saturday last, Mr. Mewburn presiding. The total amount collected was Rs. 102,989, 3 ans. and the sum remitted to Ireland Rs. 95,293,14-4. After deducting charges there was a balance of Rs. 4540-13-8, which the Committee resolved to remit to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Duchess of Marlborough's Committee in equal moieties. The success of the Fund was in a great measure due to the energetic exertions of the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. H. W. I. Wood.

THE GRADE SCHEME recently introduced into the Bengal Education Department not being sufficiently wide in its scope, it had to be ruled at the time it came into operation that no particular rule was to be observed in giving promotions, but that the head of the department should do as he might think fit in particular cases. The exact words of the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution do not occur to us at this moment, but this was the impression it left on our mind when we read it. Of course after this no one has a right to question the justness or propriety of the appointments made by the Director of Public Instruction. That the scheme was limited in its scope was plain enough, but we never for a moment dreamt that it would prove such a *perfect sham* as what it now turns out to be. The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st and 8th current, we mean, that portion of it which appears under the Director's signature, contains forty-eight items, including promotions, transfers, leave &c. Of these, six of the 1st December, namely, numbers 1, 3, 4, 6 and 13 and eighteen of the 8th December, namely, numbers 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, and 26—in all *twenty-four*, which are called promotions, or promotions in name and on paper, as they do not add a pice or even a pie to the salaries of the worthy recipients thereof. They are all drawing the maximum pay of their own grades, and by being promoted temporarily they draw *pro tem* the same salary, which is the minimum of the higher grade, and then revert to their own order. The beauty of this arrangement no outsider is in a position to perceive. So twenty-four out of forty-eight are *promotions*, eleven are transfers, leave &c., five are confirmations, and only eight cases in which the officers concerned are likely to get anything, three of these eight again look like new appointments to the department. And this is the way meritorious officers are being rewarded under the new grade system!

WE ARE requested to give a prominent insertion to the following letter:

To

EDITOR OF "HINDOO PATRIOT."

Calcutta, 9th December 1880.

SIR,—We are not surprised to find that the views expressed by the Principal of the Sanscrit College have met with such vehement opposition. Looking to the serious nature of the change proposed we could not but anticipate such a result.

The writer of the article on the Romanization of the Vernacular alphabet is however mistaken if he thinks that an antagonist can be floored simply by picturing him as a "sprawling High Priest" and by describing the cause advocated by him as a sort of recurrent intellectual "small pox." Banter is a perfectly legitimate weapon of argumentative warfare, but its edge is apt to prove blunt where it is used otherwise than in connection and in support of reasoning not only strongly expressed but strong in itself.

The question is whether the arguments (independently of the banter) adduced by the writer of the article in question will bear examination. After considering we are of opinion that they will not do so. At the same time they are so ingeniously specious that they cannot be met in an off-hand way. It is, therefore, intended to answer them at more length (if you will allow us) in a future issue of your journal. We have no doubt that all your fair-minded readers will in the meantime suspend judgment.

We can however not refrain from at once mentioning that in the opinion of the Society the main and primary object of letters is to facilitate the representation of thought in manuscript and much more in point and the comprehension by others of thought thus represented. In other words we think that alphabet to be the best which enables A to write or, print what he thinks, in the manner easiest to himself, and enables B to understand with the greatest rapidity what A has written or caused to be printed. We would ask your readers and the learned writer of the article to ask themselves with due deliberation whether in the first place we have correctly stated the object of letters and in the second place whether any Oriental alphabet carries out the object in view even approximately as well as the Roman alphabet, notwithstanding its limited number of symbols.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A MEMBER OF THE ROMENAHSHARA SABHA.

We readily admit the accuracy of the general principle enunciated by our correspondent. To put it in our own way, we hold that alphabet to be the best which enables a person to convey, in writing or print, with the greatest ease and certainty, symbols which, when seen, would produce in the mind of the reader exact and unmistakable ideas of the sounds they are intended to express. This cannot be predicated of any system of letters in which each symbol represents more than one sound. The Roman letters do so. In the English language *a* has five sounds, *e* has two, *i* three, *o* four, *u* three, and so on, and the collocation of vowels and consonants produce so many and such varied sounds that even Englishmen cannot depend upon their own letters, and have to be guided by pronouncing dictionaries. They write v a u g h a n, and pronounce all the letters together as von. They write l a u g h and pronounce them laf. We cannot admit that letters which produce such vagaries are better than the Nagari or the Bengali in which each letter has one sound and no more. We abhor the idea of having a pronouncing dictionary for the Bengali.

BABU RADHIKAPRASANNA MUKHERJI, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna division, has just published a small but well-written brochure, entitled "a Few Notes on Hindi." It is a sort of a quasi-demi-official vindication of the part taken by the Education Department in moulding the Government order for the substitution of the vernacular for the Persian character, in the public offices of Behar. The Government order said 'Nagari or Kaethi," apparently meaning the two to be the same, but the local authorities have accepted it to mean Kaethi as distinct from the Nagari. In September last we took exception to this, as perpetuating the local deformities of a cursive hand in preference to a well-defined, well-formed, elegant system of letters. The Vindicator has arrayed a quadruple set of arguments to prove the futility of our position. His first is that the Nagari "is not used in the daily business of life." This is a mere begging of the question. We hold that it is, and none who knows the two characters properly and intelligently will deny our assertion. Out of a total of 37 Kaethi letters thirty-three are the same with the Nagari and only four, *i. e.* the equivalents of *a*, *k*, *kh*, and *h*, are slightly different in form. The most marked difference between the two sets arises from the presence of a line or rule on the top called *matra*, in the Nagri and the absence of it in the Kaethi, its absence being supplied in accounts and other papers by a rule drawn along the whole length of a line of writing. The second argument is that the Muhammadans generally dislike it as the sacred character of the Hindus. If so, and it is perhaps so, the dislike cannot be limited to the four letters that differ or to the top line. The Muhammadans object to all change, and not to the Nagari as distinct from the Kaethi. The dissatisfaction will in either case be the same. Has the sense of the Muhammadan community been taken about these four letters and the top-line? The third is that the Nagari cannot be written so quickly as Kaethi, the former being more elaborately formed. It would be so, if any pedant or dolt with, what Ruskin calls, an "eggshell" for a head were to insist upon the exact reproduction of all the finery of the printed character in cursive writing; but as in English no one insists or dreams of requiring such reproduction of sheriffs and fine lines and curves and twists of the printed Roman letters in the running hand, so should it be in the Nagari, and that being the case there would be no difference in the time required for the writing of the one set of characters and that of the other. The fourth is that the Nagari "takes more space between the lines in printing, having double, treble, and even quadruple consonants in its compound letters." This is imaginary. If the language has no words requiring compound letters, there would be no necessity for writing them in Hindi. As a pendant to the last argument the writer adds that the Nagari "has letters representing sounds not current in ordinary Hindi speech, and is so far redundant." But if the redundant letters are not required, they will not be used, and so the redundancy can do no harm to any one. True, school-boys will have to learn them in their primers, but the labour of learning those letters (twelve in all) will be amply repaid by the key that will be placed in their hands of reading the poems of Sura Das and Tulsi Das and the whole range of the Hindi literature comprising upwards of a thousand works which are all preserved in the Nagari character, as also the learned lore of the Sanskrit authors. Kaethi has no indigenous literature whatever. As regards printing we have Nagari letters in two-line pica, pica, small pica, long primer, and brevier, and books by hundreds, if not thousands, current all over the North-Western Provinces, the schools of which tolerate no other character. Whereas for the Kaethi the Vindicator recommends that the Government should defray the cost of casting a fount of types to provide for the use of the Behar public, and, when the types are ready, the proposition will come that all the Hindi books current in the schools of the North-West be printed in Kaethi, and that will afford very remunerative occupation to selected officers of the Education Department. The difference then between us and the Vindicator is, that we wish for a character which is current all over India and understood everywhere, while he would have a local degeneracy of it for his own province, so as to cut it off from the North-West. *Divide et empera* has been the motto of bureaucrats all over the world.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 11th December, 1880.

Our commercial markets during the week under review experienced a better feeling which has helped transactions, both in Imports and Exports but to a limited extent.

Piece-goods.—The demand from the North-Western Provinces has continued almost nil as previous stocks still remain in hand unsold, but there was a fair demand from Ghazeepore, Dacca and other ports of Bengal, which has led to operation in Grey Dhootees and Shirtings chiefly.

Yarns.—Continued dull.

Exports.—Indigo about 47,000 mds. of the crop of 1879-80 have up to date been disposed off at prices much below those of the past season.

Tea.—4992, chests were sold at the public sale held on the 9th instant, there was a brisk demand and prices were slightly higher.

Jute.—Continued in fair request but prices in some instances had an easier tendency.

Oil-seeds.—Lin, Rape and Til seeds had fair demand and transactions took place at previous rates.

Wheat.—There was a brisk demand and prices have further advanced.

Rice.—About 40,000 bags of 2 mds. each consisting of almost all kinds have found buyers at previous rates, which are considered to be easy.

MONETARY.

The only change which has taken place in this market has been the reduction of 2 per cent by the Bank of Bengal on the margin for advances on Government Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

This market has rather been in an unsettled state, owing to the excitement caused by the report of the 3½% Indian Loan at London being taken up at a premium of 3¾ to 4 per cent, the rates here were at once driven up as follows:—4% 102, 4½ 111, after some fluctuations they have receded to and were at the close 4% 100, 4½ 109.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Jute and Cotton industries continue to find buyers—there has also been a fair enquiry for I. G. S. N. Co.'s Shares.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Mir Mahboobjan Jogodishpore	1	5	0
Raja Promothonath Roy Bahadoor, Dighapatty	13	4	0
Ghatteswara Friend's Library	3	10	0
Sir J. B. Phear, Kt. France	4	14	6
District Engineer, Hooghly	6	8	0
Moulvi Fazul Korim, Monghyr	13	4	0
Post Master Nowshera	3	5	0
H. Ramanujaiengar Esq., Malloor	1	1	0
Baboo Jadubchunder Poramanick, Santipore	6	8	0
" Anathnath Mookerji, Ramkristopore	5	15	0
" Bejoynath Bora, Gowhatty	15	0	0
" Sarodaprosad Banerji, Orai	20	0	0
" Goneshchunder Chatterji, Darjeeling	14	12	0
" Siddessur Bose, Darjeeling	10	0	0
" Ashootose Bose, Saidpore	20	0	0
" Sreenath Chatterji, Krishnagore	13	4	0
" Ramroop Chatterji, Moheshrekha	6	10	0
" Tarruckuath Ghose, Allahabad	10	0	0
" Hurrychurn Dass, Debrooghur	6	10	0
" Pearymohun Goho, Chittagung	6	10	0
" Khettermohun Mookerji, Busherhat	13	4	0
" Jodoogopal Banerji, Sindia	13	4	0
" Kallykishore Moonshee, Bogra	2	0	0
" Gopee Balla Roy, Pooree	5	0	0
" Shibchunder Bose, Bankipur	6	10	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 1, 1880

GENERAL.—The services of Babu Bogolanund Mookerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment as Manager of the estate of the late Rai Anad Presad Rai Bahadoor of Cossimbazar.

The services of Babu Beni Madhub Chatterjee temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, 24-Perguunahs, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment as Sub-

Manager of the estate in Tipperah of the late Rai Anada Prosad Rai, Bahadoor, of Cossimbazar.

Babu Kali Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is allowed leave for two days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 30th September last.

Babu Kedar Nath Ghose, B. L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Ashootosh Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is transferred to the Serajgunge Division of that district.

Mr. L. C. Abbott, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling having reported his return from leave on the forenoon of the 6th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 26th July last is cancelled.

Advertisements.

To Let.—No. 81, Baranossy Ghose's Street opposite to "Hindoo Patriot" Press.—*Apply to Printer.*

SUB-OVERSEERS WANTED.

One on Rupees 60 per month with Rupees 15 travelling allowance: the other on Rupees 40 per month with Rs. 15 travelling allowance. Candidates must be qualified by Public Works Department Standard. Applicants for the higher post should state whether failing to obtain that, they are willing to accept the lower. Apply before 20th, instant furnishing copies of testimonials to the District Engineer Bhaugulpore.

JAMES ROBINSON, C. E.
District Engineer,
Bhaugulpore.

FOR SALE AT KRISHNAGHUR.
ON ACCOUNT OF AN ESTATE.

An upper-roomed house with about 32 beegahs of land—near the Circuit house.

Apply to R. C. S. Mackenzie, 22 Dalhousie Square Calcutta.

Notice.

The Krishnaghur Agricultural Exhibition will open on the 3rd of February 1881. Prizes as usual will be awarded to the exhibitors of best specimens of agricultural and indigenous manufactured produce &c.

JUDONATH CHATTERJEE,
Secretary.
Krishnaghur, 11th December 1880.

Assurance of Lives.

THE STANDARD OFFICE affords every facility to persons desirous of effecting Assurances.

RATES.—The Rates of Premium within recent years have been considerably reduced at most ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience, now of considerable extent, nor by the most recent investigations into the mortality of European lives in India.

FUNDS.—The Funds amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling, and are invested *only* in unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

Copies of Prospectus, &c., may be obtained on application.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Calcutta Branch Office—GEO. L. KEMP, Secy.

THE MARRIAGE of Sures Chandra Ghose, son of Barada Prasanna Ghose deceased of Jagolee in the 24-Pergunnas with Mokshada Sundari Dasi, daughter of Mohendra Lal Bose, took place on the 8th December 1880.

JUST LANDED.

From "London" per "S. S. DORUNDA."

Large stock of Homœopathic Medicines, Phials, Corks, other requisites &c. &c.

TO BE HAD AT

Dutta's Laboratory. HOMŒOPATHIC

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Battalah, Calcutta.

READY.

NOTES ON GREEN'S PROSE READINGS FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, PART III.

By Bholanauth Paul, M. A., Head-master Hindu School. Price Rs. 2, postage 2 annas. To be had at the Central Library, 57, College Street; the Canning Library, 55, College Street; and of Puddo Chunder Nath, Old Chinabazar Street.

"COOKERY BOOK FOR THE MILLION."

With upwards of 200 Useful and Practical receipts. Price per copy 6 As. cloth cover; 4 As. sewed cover. Postage and packing one anna extra.

Apply to H. S. Jones, No. 29, Shibtola Lane, (Bow Bazaar) Calcutta.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

	Rs.	A.
Amount already advertised ..	19,360	0
The Hon'ble L. P. D. Broughton ..	100	0
Messrs. Robert & Charroil ..	250	0
„ Schroder Smidt & Co., ...	250	0
„ Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., ..	250	0
Fyzabad Church Offertory per Revd. C. C. T. Fagan ...	75	0
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., ...	250	0
Capin. C. I. Wilkinson ..	50	0
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt. ...	200	0
The Hon'ble Charles D. Field ..	100	0
The Hon'ble the Maharaja Joteendro Mohun Tagore, C. S. I., ...	1000	0
Maharaja Komul Krishna ...	1000	0
Maharaja Narendra Krishna ...	500	0
Messrs. Barry & Co., ...	50	0
The Hon'ble A. Cockerell ...	100	0
Per J. Whitten Esq.,		
Proceeds of a Penny Reading at Barrackpore ..	70	0
C. H. Ogbourne Esq., ..	50	0
Thos. Payn Esq., ...	100	0
Babu Kally Kissen Tagore ..	1000	0
	Rs. 24,755	0

Calcutta, 11th December 1880. H. W. I. WOOD, *Honorary Treasurer.*

GRAND XMAS SHOW

The greatest novelties ever imported

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

WAX WORK EXHIBITION

FULL SIZE FIGURES OF

H. M. the Queen Empress
H. R. H. the Princess of Wales,
H. M. the Empress Eugene
The Countess of Dudley
AND
Mrs. Langtry.

Now on view in their large
SHOW ROOMS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

F. W. BAKER AND Co.,

9, Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st January 1881, for the construction of a Railway, on the metre-gauge, from the Durbhunga Station of the Tirhoot State Railway to Peepra Ghat, a distance of about 24 miles.

The work to be executed is roughly as follows:—

Earthwork ..... 23,100,000 cubic feet.
Brickwork ..... 324,000 „

The Government will supply all permanent-way material, bridge-girders, water-columns, and other station machinery.

Parties wishing to tender can be supplied, on application to the Calcutta office, with a "Form of Tender" and a copy of the "Conditions of Contract." Price one rupee.

The drawings, specification, and schedule of quantities can be inspected at the office of the undersigned, No. 20, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P.M.

All tenders, which should be superscribed "Tender for the construction of the Durbhunga-Peepra Ghat Railway," must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest-money, which will be returned in the case of unaccepted tenders, and the accepted tenderer will be required to execute a security deposit for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.*, R. E.,
for Director of State Railways,
N.-E. System.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1880.

LOW PRICES! HIGH CLASS ENTERTAINMENT!

CHIARINI'S

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS!

AND

PERFORMING ANIMALS!

READ THE FOLLOWING LIST OF ATTRACTIONS AND

OUR NEW SCALE OF PRICES

MONDAY, 13th DECEMBDR and EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

SATURDAY, GRND FAMILY MATINEE.

Still Another New Programme!

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!
NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!

AND THE CRY IS "STILL THEY COME!"

FIRST TIME OF THE

SPORTS OF ATLAS!

By Miss Rosa Lee,

AND HER BROTHERS, ROBERT AND FRANK.

MISS LEE

IS THE

ONLY LADY ARTISTE!!!

IN HHE PROFESSION, WHO PERFORMS THESE AMAZING FEATS OF SKILL

ON THE RUNNING GLOBES!

THE GREAT VARLETTI,

ON THE THREE *FLYING TRAPEZES!*

WITH SEVERAL BACKWARD AND FORWARD SOMERSAULTS IN MID-AIR WHILE FLYING FROM BAR TO BAR,

A DISTANCE OF TWENTY-FIVE FEET!

MISS NELLIE REID

WILL RIDE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CALCUTTA,

THE MAGNIFICENT

HURDLE-JUMPING

Kentucky Horse

"MONTE CHRISTO"

LEAPING OVER HURDLES FIVE FEET HIGH,

TWENTY-FIVE JUMPS IN 2 MINUTES!

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE MONSTER

BISON

OF NORTH AMERICA,

MR. CHARLES WARNER

Will ride this

COLOSSAL ANIMAL,

In the character of an American Indian.

THE HAYES BROTHERS

IN THEIR

MARVELLOUS ÆRIAL ACT.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS THAT HAS EVER VISITED INDIA.

Sig. Chiarini has decided to reduce the Prices of Admission to the following Scale:—

Boxes, with Six Chairs.....Rs. 18
Dress Circle Chairs, raised Platform... „ 2
Stalls, (Carpetted Seats).....Re. 1
Gallery, (comfortable Seats).....As. 8

ZENANAS, WITH PRIVATE ENTRANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES, Rs. 3 PER CHAIR.

CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 12 YEARS, HALF PRICE, TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

The enormous size of our Pavilion (there being comfortable Seats for 4,500 people) renders it possible for the management to make this liberal reduction.

COME & SEE OUR NEW PROGRAMME!

N.B.—All Bills against this Company must be presented for payment at the Circus, on Tuesdays, from 2 to 4 P. M.

G. AGRATI, *General Agent.*

B. BANERJEE & CO.

Booksellers, Stationers and General Dealers.

THE ANGLO-ORIENTAL LIBRARY,

No. 25-27, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

WILL BE READY ON WEDNESDAY.

Haris Chandra Kaviratna 's Sanskrit Patha, Part II.

	Rs.	As.
The Sanskrit Entrance Course for 1882 per copy	0	8
Patha-Bodhini Part II. or Key to above, consisting of full commentary in easy Sanscrit with Bengali and English Translations per copy	1	0
(Above to be had only at our Library.)		
Green's Readings from English History, Part III. per copy	0	12
Rev. R. Robinson's Annotations on Do	1	8
(Discount on Annotations 15 % for 10 copies 20 % on 25 copies and upwards.)		
Burbridge's Guide to Investors in, and Holders of Government Securities with directions for obtaining payment of Lost, Mutilated, Mismatched, and Altered Currency Notes	1	0
(No G. P. Note-holder should be without a copy.)		
Cranenburgh's Unrepealed Acts, Bengal Council	5	0
Do. do. Regulations, Bengal Code	8	0
Do. Civil Procedure Code, with amendments	4	0
Do Criminal Court Assistant containing Penal Code, Criminal Procedure, Evidence Act &c.	4	0
The New Stamp Act	1	0
P. C. Sen's Macnaghten's Hindu Law, with Notes &c.	3	0
Do. Summary of Hindu Law	0	8
Do. Succession according to Soonee School of Mahomedan Law	0	8
History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature by MaxMuller	25	0
Webers' History of Indian Literature	10	0
Essays of H. T. Colebrooke in 2 vols	15	8
Essays on the Religion of Hindus by H. H. Wilson in 2 vols	11	12
Elphinstone's History of India	10	0
Hamilton's Metaphysics in 2 vols	13	8
Cyclopœdia of Education	11	12
Moths, by Ouida	2	12
Elements of Social Science by a Doctor of Medicine	1	8

Terms strictly cash—Price and Postage, together with Packing charge where needed, must accompany orders.

WANTED

A qualified Assistant Accountant for the office of the Executive Engineer Dacca Division. Salary Rs. 40 a month. Apply with copies of testimonials to,

F. SILLS, C. E.
Executive Engineer.
Dacca Division.

Dacca, the 27th November 1880.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st January 1881, for the construction of a Railway, on the metre-gauge, from the Mozufferpore Station of the Tirhoot State Railway to Bettiah, a distance of about 78 miles.

The work to be executed is roughly as follows :—

Earthwork ..... 48,200,000 cubic feet.
Brickwork ..... 642,000 ,,

The Government will supply all permanent-way material, bridge-girders, water-columns, and other station machinery.

Parties wishing to tender can be supplied, on application to the Calcutta office, with a "Form of Tender" and a copy of the "Conditions of Contract." Price one rupee.

The drawings, specification, and schedule of quantities can be inspected at the office of the undersigned, No. 20, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

All tenders, which should be superscribed "Tender for the construction of the Mozufferpore-Bettiah Railway," must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest-money, which will be returned in the case of unaccepted tenders, and the accepted tenderer will be required to execute a security deposit for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.*, R.E.,
for Director of State Railways
N.-E., *System.*

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1880.

HISTORY OF DARJEELING IN BENGALEE.

To be had of Babu Hurry Mohun Sanial, Darjeeling, and of Babu Hurry Nath Mojoomdar, Kumarkhali for Re. 1-4 including postage.

STAPLEY'S GRADUATED TRANSLATION EXERCISES.

Numerous enquiries having been made for the various editions of the above work, the following list is given of those already printed, with the places where copies are procurable.

Delhi— Urdu Edition, Part I.—Government Book Store, Allahabad.

Ditto Part II.—Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.

Lucknow—Urdu Edition, Part II.—Government Book Store, Lucknow.

Hindi Edition, Part I.—Government Book store, Allahabad.

Burmese Edition, Part I.—Government Book Store, Rangoon.

Bengallee Edition, Part I.—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

Tamil Edition, Part I.—Messrs. Gantz Bros., Madras.

Mahrattee Edition, Part I. } Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay.
Guzerattee do., do. }

Kanarese Edition, Part I. } Government Book Store,
Do. do., do. II. } Bangalore.

Notice.

"Sylhet, what I have seen, read and heard of it; By Shumbhoo Chunder Dey, Price 12 annas.

My Leisure Hours, by the same, price (reduced) 4 annas. To be had of Messrs. G. P. Roy & Co., 21, Bow Bazar Street, and of Babu Shib Chunder Dey, Hooghly Judge's Court."

WANTED.

Some experienced Mohorers well-versed in Zemindary accounts and Naibs for management of Sudder and Muffussil Zemindaries. Apply by letter only with copies of testimonials to

LOLIT MOHUN ROY,
Zemindar, Chakdighee.

6th November 1880.

A GRAND FANCY FAIR.

IN AID OF CALCUTTA CHARITIES
WILL BE HELD AT THE
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,
On next New Year's Day,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Application for stalls should be addressed to Mr. M. A. Mendes, 8, Hastings Street.

Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

		Steel.	Silver.	Gold.
Pebbles, Concave, Convex spectacles	Rs.	6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	,,	5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	,,	3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver	,,	5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

THE HONEY FOOD.

PREPARED BY DR. H. W. MITNISH M. D. M. R.C.S.
LONDON.

This is a well known preparation of the age (preferable to Cod Liver Oil and Sarsaparilla) to get strength and fat, purify the blood, improve the health and recover the life from wasting diseases.

It is agreeable to the palate, innocent in its action, and as a specific for the speedy and permanent cure of Piles, Anæmia, Spleen, Female complaints, Eruptions of the Skin, impoverished blood, impaired sight and memory, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy and Appetite, impaired nutrition, General Debility, Constipation, Indigestion, Nervous Debility and Consumption (in its incipient or first stages only.)

Price Re. 1-8, packing and postage As. 12, } each.

Agents,
TRADER & Co.,
39 Nilmoney Halder's Lane (near Chandny Choke,)
Calcutta.

AMRITA CHOORNA.

A PANACEA

FOR

VARIOUS MALADIES.

THIS Medicine was formerly in a liquid form and known as the Amritarssa all over India and the adjacent countries. It is now converted into powder for reasons enumerated below.

1*stly.*—The qualities of the powder have been proved to supersede those of the liquid in an extraordinary degree. It is never spoilt if not mixed with water, whereas in liquid form the spoliation of the medicine occured at times, but the cause was quite invisible.

2*ndly.*—The guaranteed safety of this powder during transit by Post. About two years ago unusual numbers of phials broke while in transit and a heavy loss was sustained by me and others.

3*rdly.*—Packing and Postage charges of this medicine are exceedingly low now. Five sets of medicine in a single Tin cover can be sent on a postage of annas 4 only all over India, and the charges of packing for 5 sets of medicine are annas 4.

This medicine has been a great boon to the public of India and the adjacent countries from its power of curing the most obstinate diseases with an unparalleled success. It is infallible in the cure of the diseases of the Cranium, diseases of the Lungs, Pthisis, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity &c, Colic Pain, Chronic Fever, Spleen and Chest and Heart diseases such as Consumption Liver, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout and Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial Taints, Blood diseases and those supposed to be irremediable.

It is the best specific for all sorts of female affections such as Dysmenorrhœa, Diseases after delivery, Menorrhagia, Hysteria, Fearful dreams, Delivery of still-born child and others and can be relied on as the safest medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials from gentlemen having occasion to try this medicine in themselves and in others have been published in the form of a Pamphlet in Bengali, and can be had on application.

The cost of each set of Amrita Choorna is Rs. 4 only. Packing charges 4 As. and Postage 4 As.

A remitter of Rs. 50 at one time can have 14 sets of the medicine and thereby becomes a gainer of Rs. 11-8 in the bargain.

Purchasers are requested to examine my trade mark on each side of the packet.

All remittances should be made strictly in advance either by Postal Money orders or by Government Currency Notes. Court Fee Stamps will not be received.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Mohalla, Missirpokhra, Benares.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This medicine is the best of its kind and gives immediate relief. More than 90 per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty Pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3-8.

The pamphlet contains only the principal certificates bearing testimony to the efficaciousness both of Amritarasa and the Cholera Pills and can be had on application with one anna postage stamp for despatch by post.

AMRITA RASA.

Cost of each phial is Rs. 5 only.

HEM CHANDRA BANERJEA,
Mohalla, Missirpokh rah, Benares.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal. Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon . ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¾ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
,, ,, 1¾ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA,

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Hardware Merchants, Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE, RETAIL,

AND

GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS.

Have great pleasure in drawing attention to their recent importations of Hink's Patent Triple-action Single and Duplex Extinguisher Punkah Lamps. The Triple-action Burner removes the objectionable appearance of the old separate winder arrangement,—confers the power of raising and lowering each cotton separately, or both simultaneously. It will also burn directly under the Punkah or in a strong wind, and has the advantage over all others, that it burns equally well when the Punkah is not in action.

	Rs.
Single and Duplex Wall Lamps, from	4 12 to 19 0
Bronzed Single-wick Table Lamps ...	14 0 to 16 0
Do. Duplex	25 0
Do. Vase	42 0 to 47 8
Crystal do.	27 8 to 40 0
Portico Windproof Lanterns.. ...	13 8 to 17 8
Single and Duplex Hall Lamps ...	27 0 to 40 0
Bronzed 2-Light Duplex Chandeliers.	55 0
Lacquered 3-Light do. do. ...	145 0 to 195 0
Do. 4 do. do. do. ...	285 0

The Metal parts of the Chandeliers are almost entirely composed of Copper, and will in consequence retain their richness to the last.

Ten per cent Discount off the above Prices.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co's
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co,	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.,	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co.	BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co.	BANGALORE.

THE

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

Capital 20,00,000 in 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 10. each, payable one rupee per share on application, one rupee on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than one rupee per share, each call being subject to three month's notice.

The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates:—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

On *Fixed Deposits* @ 4% per annum on 3 months'; 6% on six months'; 7½% on 12 months' and 9% on two years'. Notice of withdrawal. *Fixed Deposit* account will not be opened with any sum less than Rs. 100.

These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

It does the usual Banking and Agency business.

For further particulars, apply to—

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary.
No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY.

Notice.

This Tramway is now open for traffic between Silligori and Kurseong, and Passengers, Parcels, and Goods can be booked through from Sealdah to Darjeeling and intermediate Stations or *vice versa*, arrangements having been made to convey by Tonga or otherwise, all Passengers and Goods to and from the temporary terminus of the Tramway.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, Sealdah; N. B. S. Railway Saidpore, and Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company Ld. at Silligori, Kurseong, Darjeeling, and the various intermediate Stations or to the undersigned.

Calcutta.
22nd September, 1880. } GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Secretaries.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

The rates are moderate and compare favorably with those of other offices, as the following examples will shew.

During life for assuring Rs. 1,000 *payable at death without profits.*

FOR CIVILIANS. Age.	Yearly. Rs. A. P.	FOR MILITARY MEN. Age.	Yearly. Rs. A. P.
20 ...	25 6 0	20 ...	33 11 0
25 ...	27 2 0	25 ...	35 9 0
30 ...	29 7 0	30 ...	37 5 0
35 ...	32 7 0	35 ...	39 2 0
40 ...	35 14 0	40 ...	41 9 0
45 ..	40 3 0	45 ...	45 4 0
50 ...	46 6 0	50 ...	50 4 0

Indian Branch.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS-STREET, CALCUTTA,

Local Board of Directors.

R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Reunie & Co.), Merchants.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India; ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.

No. 1, Hastings-Street, Calcutta.

N B.—RISKS ON NATIVE LIVES are accepted on special terms.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE:

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden. Calcutta. Post free, at-4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11., 16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.

ACTS OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

From the 1st January these will be issued from my press in monthy parts by monthly subscriptions of Rs. 4 only, *payable in advance before December* 15, Each part will contain 500 pages. For prospectus apply to D. E. Cranenburgh, 35, Shibtola Lane.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs. As.
Per Month	1 2
,, Annum	11 8
,, Single Copy	0 8
IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	13 4
Arrear Do.	5 8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs. As.
Per line	0 4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.